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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTACK ON LABOR.

ANSWERED BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

SO President Roosevelt has again thrust himself into the campaign. He not only becomes bitterly partisan, but must needs attempt to throw the weight and influence of his great office in the scales against the interests and equal rights with all other citizens, to which the workers of our country aspire and are justly entitled. He makes a direct and specific attack upon labor.

The pretense that the attack is upon me is too thinly veiled to deceive any one. He strikes over my shoulder at the hearts of the great rank and file of the workers and other liberty loving citizens of our country. So far as I am concerned, I have neither the inclination nor the desire to bask in the sunlight of President Roosevelt's "benevolent assimilation," by which he placates some, by the big stick, browbeats others, and by his sophistry hopes to fool the masses into supporting Injunction Judge Taft.

President Roosevelt says that Senator Knox has a peculiar right to discuss the principles involved in injunctions because he as attorney general prosecuted a civil suit for damages to an injured workman. That Senator Knox was the special counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad and of the United States Steel corporation would indeed qualify him to discuss the injunction abuse, but certainly only from the viewpoint of the friends of corporations who profit by the abuse of the injunction writ, as it brings advantage and profit to corporate greed and power.

But does President Roosevelt imagine that the workers of our country will accept his credential to Senator Knox as the spokesman of labor's rights in preference to those whom the great rank and file have themselves chosen as the champions and defenders of their interests and rights? No, indeed. In this contest, knowing the "peculiar" interest which the president manifests in his candidate, will

the masses accept even him as the infallible judge of what are the principles of equal rights and liberty for which they contend?

But to consider at this time the subject of Senator Knox is of lesser importance, inasmuch as the president has thrust himself across the path, and I therefore propose to answer his diatribe of abuse and misrepresentation.

If the courts have not invaded human liberty, if they have not undertaken to protect corporate interests to the detriment of the people, why did President Roosevelt characterize Judge Grosscup's reversal of Judge Landis' \$29,000,000 fine upon the Standard Oil trust as "a gross miscarriage of justice?" Why did he, in his special message to Congress January 31, 1908, say:

"It is all wrong to use the injunction to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment, or under the guise of protecting property rights unwarrantably to invade the fundamental rights of the individual. It is futile to concede, as we all do, the right and the necessity of organized effort on the part of wage earners and yet by injunctive process to forbid peaceable action to accomplish the lawful objects for which they are organized and upon which their success depends." And further: "If some way of remedying the abuses is not found, the feeling of indignation against them among large numbers of our citizens will tend to grow so extreme as to produce a revolt against the whole use of the process of injunction."

In the same message he says he "considers it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunctions." The veriest tyro of a layman, much less one familiar with the injunction process, in his wildest dreams never suggested the abolition of the injunction process. It is

not its abolition that labor desires but the restoration to its beneficent use from which it has been ruthlessly diverted; from the protection of property rights to the invasion of personal freedom.

I cite this to show the utter confusion of the entire matter of injunctions in Mr. Roosevelt's mind. In the one message he states a fundamental principle, then makes an absurd deduction, and in his attack on me goes back on it all.

When corporations secure injunctions against workmen with whom they are engaged in a dispute, the injunctions are based upon the theory that the carrying on of their business is a property right; that those workmen (strike breakers) whom they may have secured are necessary to carry on their business and that they have some sort of property right in those strike-breakers, and the striking or locked-out workmen are enjoined from interfering, inducing, or persuading the strike breakers from leaving the employment of the corporations on the ground that such interference, inducement or persuasion is an interference with their property and property rights.

Indeed, in the injunctions sought by the corporations, they further allege, quoting from one, "It is impossible for the plaintiff to obtain workmen, without whose assistance the property of the petitioners becomes utterly valueless for the purpose of their trade." When this claim was considered by the higher courts of Great Britain, all the judges agreed that the lower court had exaggerated its function and jurisdiction in issuing such an injunction.

The decisions of the higher courts of Great Britain were totally disregarded, and the decision of the lower court which was reversed accepted as the basis for the issuance of the injunctions in our country. The injunctions issued by Judge Taft, Judge Ricks, Judge Jackson, Judge Dayton, Judge Gould, and others are based upon the theory that along with the ownership of the mine, factory, workshop, transportation, a certain vested right exists in so much labor or patronage as is needed to make the operation profitable, and that this constitutes a form of property or property right in the laborer.

The relations between employers and employees are personal relations as distinct from property relations; that the rights of either party are personal rights, as distinct from property rights, no intelligent man dare dispute; and yet the courts, in extending their equity power, step in by the injunction process and flitch from the toilers, because they are toilers, their rights as citizens and free-men.

Mr. Roosevelt has quoted portions of the Pearre injunction bill, and I ask any fair-minded citizen to compare it with the provisions of the Trades' Dispute Act

passed by the British Parliament less than two years ago. Its main provisions are:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

"An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

"Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the trades union act, 1871, section nine, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

Surely, Mr. Roosevelt would not pretend to say that the monarchy of Great Britain would confer upon the workers the lawful right to exercise "brutal, unfeeling or despotic power;" and yet, the provisions of the Pearre bill and the Wilson bill are not as broad or comprehensive in scope as the British Trades Dispute Act.

The mere fact that Mr. Roosevelt denounces a proposition as wicked does not so constitute it; time and circumstances and party obligation have persuaded him to modify his judgment and his utterances. Surely, it must bring unction to him to find his unwarranted attack on me so thoroughly appreciated by the New York Sun, which characterizes him for his past utterances in as severe language as that with which he now attacks me—the New York Sun which charges him with apostasy to his record and welcomes him

into the galaxy of Cannon, Littlefield, Van Cleave, and others of the same sort.

It is the purpose of the opponents of labor to vilify the labor movement through me and Mr. Roosevelt now joins the chorus upon the pretext that I have attacked the federal courts. As a man and as a citizen, I have nothing to retract; but I insist that despite great provocation I have always expressed my views and criticism—perhaps in strong, yet respectful language. If any one desires to look for criticism and arraignment of the Supreme Court of the United States, let him read the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan in the Barry Baldwin vs. Robert Robertson case. Let him read the opinions of the four dissenting justices when the Supreme Court declared the law, limiting the hours of bakers in the state of New York to 10, unconstitutional. Let him read the four dissenting opinions of the Supreme Court's decision when the five justices declared the income tax unconstitutional. No severer indictments were ever expressed by any citizens of our country against the invasions of the people's rights and liberties.

But quite independent of the dissenting justices' opinions and arraignment it is not amiss to quote the expressions of others equally qualified. Men of highest renown in the legal profession; men whose minds have remained unperverted by the glitter and grind of corporate greed and power; men who stand for justice and who apprehend the dangers to our Republic if personal, discretionary, and arbitrary government is permitted to take the place of government by law.

In October, 1897, Hon. W. H. Moody, now justice of the United States Supreme Court, said:

"I believe in recent years the courts of the United States, as well as the courts of our own commonwealth (Massachusetts), have gone to the very verge of danger in applying the process of the writ of injunction in disputes between labor and capital."

Hon. Thos. M. Cooley, president of the American Bar Association, said:

"Courts, with their injunctions, if they heed the fundamental law of the land, can no more hold men to involuntary servitude for even a single hour than can overseers with the whip."

Governor Pingree of Michigan said:

"I consider government by injunction, unless stopped, the beginning of the end of liberty. Tyranny on the bench is as objectionable as tyranny on the throne. It is even more dangerous, because judges claim immunity from criticism, and foolish people acquiesce in their claims."

Judge M. F. Tuley, of the Appellate Court of Illinois, used these words:

"Such use of injunction by the courts is judicial tyranny, which endangers not

only the right of trial by jury, but all the rights and liberties of the citizens."

Governor Sadler of Nevada said:

"The tendency at present is to have the courts enforce law by injunction methods which are subversive of good government and the liberties of the people."

Hon. J. H. Benton, Jr., of Massachusetts, said:

"The courts have gone too far. It is impossible for them to go on in the course they have taken and retain the confidence of the people or preserve their own powers. It is idle to say that the popular complaint on this subject means nothing, or that, as one judge has said, 'nobody objects to government by injunction except those who object to any government at all.' It does mean much. It means that the courts have, in the judgment of many of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens, exceeded their just powers; that they have, by the so-called exercise of the equity power, practically assumed to create and to punish offenses upon trial by themselves without a jury, and with penalties imposed at their discretion. * * * The people will not, and they ought not to, submit to decisions like those in the Northern Pacific and Ann Arbor cases (Taft's injunction)."

Prof. F. J. Stimson of Harvard, one of the greatest legal authorities, in his new work on "Federal and State Constitutions," after citing many authorities, says:

"These are sufficient to establish the general principle that the injunction process and contempt in chancery procedure, as well as chancery jurisdiction itself, is looked on with a logical jealousy in Anglo-Saxon countries as being in derogation of the common law, * * * taking away the jurisdiction of the common law courts and depriving the accused of his trial by jury."

Judge John Gibbons, of the Circuit Court of Illinois, declared that:

"In their efforts to regulate or restrain strikes by injunction, they (the courts) are sowing dragons' teeth and blazing the path of revolution."

In the last edition of his great book, that legal authority, High "On Injunctions," says:

"Equity has no jurisdiction to restrain the commission of crimes or to enforce moral obligations in the performance of moral duties; nor will it interfere for the prevention of an illegal act merely because it is illegal, and in the absence of any injury to property rights, it will not lend its aid by injunction to restrain the violation of public or penal statutes or the commission of immoral or illegal acts."

I have quoted from these legal celebrities, not with the hope of being able to convert the judgment of Mr. Roosevelt,

but I have done so simply to conclusively prove to him how "wicked, brutal, and unfeeling" are these jurists and legal authorities. Mr. Roosevelt has placed me in good company.

Might I not recall Jefferson's prophecy, when he said: "It has long been my opinion that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary, an irresponsible body, working, like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."

Of course, everyone knows that the President "strongly" urged every measure which he advocated, and then accepted what his political opponents in his own party chose to give him. It is general knowledge that he had a more liberal platform prepared for adoption by the Republican convention at Chicago and when accepted what they doled out. All know that the nomination of Mr. Sherman for the Vice-Presidency was concocted by Senator Burroughs and "Genial Uncle Joe" Cannon as a slap in the face to Mr. Roosevelt; but the President, because his Injunction Judge, Mr. Tait, has been nominated for the presidency, now not only swallows the whole *pot pourri*, but must needs directly and indirectly attack me in the fight which my fellow-workers and I are making in defense of equality before the law, of the men of labor with all other citizens, and for the establishment of human freedom.

Pray, what has transpired to have induced the President to change from a position of, at least, apparent friendship to bitter, indefensible antagonism? The Pearre injunction bill, which Mr. Roosevelt attacks, has been before several congresses without a word of criticism or comment from him.

It has been my pleasure to have often had the privilege of discussing with President Roosevelt a number of the fundamental questions of right, justice, and moral and social uplift. Included in these discussions were the invasions of personal rights and human liberty by the courts in the injunction abuse. It is true that the President has not always fully agreed with my contentions, but he has never until the publication of his latest utterance hinted, much less charged, that anything which I advocated was lawless, unfeeling, despotic, brutal, or wicked; and yet the rights for which the workers of our country contend and which, as best I can, I defend and advocate, have been as well known to him during the past several years as they are when he now so unjustifiedly undertakes to misrepresent my work, my motives, and my law-

abiding citizenship. Surely that opinion was not always entertained by the President, as the following will show:

In the February, 1908, issue of the *American Federationist* I published the chapter, "Some Equivocal Rights of Labor," from Hon. G. George A. Alger's book, "Moral Overstrain." The chapter of the book is as keen criticism of the courts of the country in their decisions affecting the rights, interests and liberty of the workers as anything I have ever said or written. I quote this one brief paragraph of Mr. Alger's article:

"Stated as concretely as possible, the principal difference between the working people and the courts lies in the marked tendency of the courts to guarantee to the workman an academic and theoretic liberty which he does not want, by denying him industrial rights to which he thinks he is ethically entitled. His grievance is, that in a multiplicity of instances the courts give what seems to him counterfeit liberty in the place of its reality."

Just before publishing that article, I sent the following letter to the President: "Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1908.

My Dear Mr. President:—I am greatly indebted to you for calling to my attention the chapter entitled 'Some Equivocal Rights of Labor' in George A. Alger's 'Moral Overstrain.' I was so much impressed with it that I requested and secured permission from the publishers to republish this chapter in the *American Federationist*. It appears in the February issue and I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith a copy of that issue, which you will please accept with my assurances of high regard.

Very sincerely yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President, American Federation of Labor.
To THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States."

To which I received the following reply:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, Jan. 27, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Gompers:—You may be amused to know that I have sent copies of the 'Moral Overstrain' to Justices Day and McKenna. I am glad that you were able to use it in the *American Federationist*, and thank you for sending me the copy of the magazine.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C."

President Roosevelt quotes a statement made by the Hon. T. C. Spelling, before the judiciary committee of the House. Without expressing an opinion at all upon the quotation, it may not be uninteresting to call attention to the fact, without dis-

respect to Mr. Spelling, that he is not an attorney for the Federation now, and that very soon after his utterance which President Roosevelt quotes he was appointed as an expert for the Interstate Commerce Commission and later appointed in the Department of Justice; that a day or so after his latest appointment Attorney General Bonaparte gave out a statement to the press that he had appointed an expert on the law of corporations, and Mr. Spelling proudly showed me the interview.

Surely Mr. Roosevelt does "Mr. Mitchell and other labor leaders" an injustice when he says that they differ from me in the matter of the Pearre and the Wilson bills or the principles upon which they are based. Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. Frank Morrison, and I are now on trial to show cause why we should not be sent to jail because we exercised our constitutional rights, having violated no law of state or nation. Will the president publicly justify Justice Gould's injunction and the contempt proceedings to send Mitchell, Morrison and me to jail on the grounds for contempt which are put forward by the Buck's Stove and Range company under that injunction? The injunction issued by Justice Gould is based upon injunctions issued by Judge Taft and Judge

Taft's language is quoted by Justice Gould.

The fact of the matter is that President Roosevelt, having made Injunction Judge Taft the candidate of the Republican party for president, and seeing that the "labor vote," which so often has been corralled, diverted and perverted by the politicians, is now aroused and determined to deliver its own vote; that the toilers will not be cajoled, deceived or brow-beaten, has become desperate and angry, and in his anger, by the worst exhibition of demagogism, tries to instill into the employers and business men the fear that their property and business are in danger if a "square deal," implied by equality before the law and human freedom, are accorded to the workers with all other citizens. It is an exhibition of impotent rage and disappointment, and an awful descent from the dignity of the high office of the president of the United States. No one but himself will be deceived as to the purpose of Mr. Roosevelt.

The workers and liberty-loving citizens are aroused as never before since '61. The "Battle Cry for Freedom" is again taken up. Then it was for the Union and the abolition of black slavery; today it is for the Union, equal rights, and freedom for all.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

BY E. F. BALDWIN.

THE struggle over "government by injunction" derives its chief importance because it is really a struggle between the Justinian code and the old Saxon common law. At first sight it does not appear to the unthinking to be of much importance what writ issues from the court. Why should we regard the writ of habeas corpus as the foundation of our liberty, and the writ of injunction, when applied to labor disputes, as tyrannical, unjust, and unfair?

The answer to this lies in the difference between the old Roman law as exemplified in the Justinian code and the Saxon law which is based upon the right of the individual. The Justinian law holds that legal processes of society are for the protection of property. Under it the whole structure of the Roman commonwealth was eaten up by slavery, usury, and the domination of wealth over the individual.

In the meantime, on the shores of the Baltic, a new theory of government sprang into existence. The little communities of the Saxons or the Jutes were each surrounded by a tun or ditch and each community was therefore called a tunship or

township. Every male who had reached the adolescent period was entitled to vote and here began the township meeting which forms such an important part of life in New England. At these township meetings a delegate was selected to meet other delegates from other townships and the whole formed a parliament. Thus, these people in their simple way organized the representative system.

The old Roman law was full of tricks and evasions, of subtleties and substitutes. When it passed hard upon a patrician, the augurs, or the public priests, were appealed to and they consulted the auspices—the flight of birds, the entrails of animals—and they generally found that the gods were unfavorable for execution of the law, and they brought in government by injunction to rescue a member of their own order, although they never found the rule applicable to a case where a plebian was a sufferer.

Thus, while the Roman law was full of quips and quiddities, precedents and decisions, the Saxon law was direct, and the maxim was early held that "common law is common sense," the idea being to pro-

fect the individual and give him every opportunity to follow the bent of his wishes, provided he did not interfere with his neighbor. When the Saxons conquered England they carried these laws with them. Through all the Wars of the Roses, amid all the disturbances during Cromwell's time and the Restoration, the township system pursued its even tenor—justices of the peace heard cases, constables served writs, the peaceful village life continued without interruption.

Finally it was discovered that there were certain cases to which the ordinary law did not apply. There were certain matters coming up that could not be settled by the death penalty nor by fines. In these cases the parties appealed to the king, who decided the suits on his conscience.

Power grows by continued use, and shortly the king claimed the right of dispensing with the law in any case where he saw fit. A long quarrel ensued over this point. The Tudors claimed it. When Queen Elizabeth used this dispensing power for the purpose of giving her courtiers monopolies, the people rose up, took their bills and bows and swore that it was better to live under the rule of the great Turk than under an English queen who continually interfered with trade. Elizabeth heard their complaint, graciously thanked them for calling her attention to an abuse, revoked her monopolies and regained in a moment all her old popularity.

Unfortunately, in 1754, a certain Dr. Wheelock came to this country and opened a school to teach Indian children the Christian religion. On this basis he went to England and begged for funds. The doctor wanted to form a trust, and bequeathed the school and his funds to 12 men, with power to fill vacancies, so that his trust would be perpetual. With this idea in view, in 1769, they secured a charter from the English crown. This charter declared that the provisions whereby the 12 trustees might make any regulations they pleased for the government of the school were unalterable. After the Revolution the state of New Hampshire increased the number of trustees to 21 and appointed a board of 25 overseers. The trustees resisted this action, but were defeated by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, for Dartmouth College is located in that state, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court. Daniel Webster, a graduate of the college, was employed on the part of the trustees.

John Marshall, the chief justice, was a strong federalist, and he hated Thomas Jefferson with a bitter hatred. He looked with scorn upon Jefferson's ideas of the Democracy. He was in close touch with Hamilton. When the case came before Marshall he decided that the charter of

Dartmouth College was in the nature of a contract and that the legislature had no right to interfere.

This decision gave to corporations enormous power and one that was never anticipated by the founders of this republic, for it is repugnant to all ideas of government by the people that a legislature can create a corporation that shall be greater than itself. It was simply an application of the old Justinian code that law is for the purpose of protecting property. This idea is taught in all our academic institutions, in all our universities and colleges, and is the foundation of many of the decisions of the courts. The old Saxon maxim that "common law is common sense" is overborne in a senseless deference to precedents, decisions, oftentimes in plain contravention of the rules of justice and of the rights of individuals.

Its workings can be seen in the present labor difficulties. A man comes into court with a bill against a corporation. If the corporation is unable to pay, the judge forthwith appoints a receiver, throws the management out of their position, suspends the payment of interest on their obligations and instructs the receiver to manage the property with the sole idea of paying the debt. The old Justinian code holds that law is for the protection of property and primarily for the protection of the creditors. The law was for the protection of the creditor, and when a judge appoints a receiver over a corporation, he is simply enforcing the old Justinian rule.

But, when an employee of this same corporation finds that the earnings of the company are taken to pay dividends on watered stock, that his wages are remorselessly cut down, that he is not allowed any voice in the management, and his protests are unheeded, and he goes into court, the judge tells him that he has no remedy in law. The workingman must, therefore, fall back upon the old Saxon method of trial by battle—that is, he must strike. Now, no workingman wants to strike. It means to him enormous loss, sometimes failure, change of position, and even if he be successful, he is looked upon by capital as a disturber. But he is forced to do it by the action of the court in refusing to listen to any complaint where a wrong is done an individual.

The Justinian law protects property, while the Saxon law recognizes the right of the individual to protect himself. Now, the corporations are endeavoring to apply the Justinian law to these strikes. They want the court to issue injunctions against labor, resorting to trial by battle, on the ground that it is the duty of the court to protect property. The courts compel the workingmen to strike in order to obtain their rights, but want to enjoin them from interfering in any way with

the management of the men who have brought the strike about by their tyrannous conduct. The railroad men, for instance, have time and again suffered a cut in wages, been obliged to work additional hours and had their pay delayed for weeks and months in order to pay dividends on watered stock, and they have seen the money squandered recklessly in high living and in all sorts of conduct, running from recklessness to criminality, while they have labored faithfully and loyally to keep the corporation together.

What labor demands is that it shall be put upon the same basis with property. If the management deliberately defrauds its employees, oppresses them, the individuals ought to have the same right of legal process that would be given them if the road owed them money. This is plain common sense. This is the old Saxon law, and this is the reason why there is such violent opposition to government by injunction. It is an effort to put the dollar above the man and in the end it reduces the worker to a condition of slavery. When we neglect this plain and sensible principle, we strike at the very foundation of good government.

For the effort of organized society must be in the last analysis the elevation of the common man. The weakest child that plays in the gutters of our great cities has a right to demand pure food, pure air, pure water and the development of all the faculties the Almighty has given him, and if organized society fails to listen to his plea, it will suffer the penalty.

The truth is that all great reforms are simply the repeal of bad laws. All great reformers are those who have been most successful in this work. The law must continually be altered to meet the varying conditions of trade. The true statesman

sees this. It is only the obstinate, pig-headed conservative who cries out that it is the duty of the legislator to "stand pat" and not move out of his tracks. In the meantime, society passes him and then he mourns that republics are ungrateful and that his eminent services have received no reward.

We are beginning to see that it is the duty of organized society to protect the individual; that when a state ceases to produce men decay sets in.

The application of the Justinian code thus produces in modern society just what it did in ancient Rome. In putting the dollar above the man, it exterminates the man.

These are facts that lie at the foundation of good government. If the individual is forced by the construction of the law by the court to fall back upon the old Saxon trial by battle, he should be allowed an opportunity to carry his fight to its logical conclusion. This will teach organized society that it must listen to his complaint and give him a legal remedy. If capital has the right to appoint a receiver when the corporation violates its obligations, labor ought to have the same right. This would go far towards stopping the issuing of watered stock and overloading our railroads and the corporations with obligations for the benefit of the privileged few. If the first earnings of the road should go towards labor and towards the protection of the public in keeping up the rolling stock, the dividends on the bogus stock would soon be so small that the stock would be worthless.

It will thus be seen that government by injunction is not a mere question in the difference of a writ, but it strikes at the very foundation of good government, and as it is settled, we shall have a government by the people or by the corporations.

NEW IDEA IN EDUCATION.

International Typographical Union Becomes a School Teacher.

IN the printing trade the letters, "I. T. U." are significant of much. It is the diminutive and easy way of referring to the central union of the typesetters, which is the oldest of American trade unions, and whose methods and policies have had a noticeable influence on the workings of other unions. The International Typographical Union has kept pace with the progress of the trade and has, it is claimed, nearly fifty thousand members. These embrace the most skillful artisans, many of whom display a keen interest in economic, sociological

and technical subjects. In such an atmosphere it was natural that the decadence of the apprenticeship system and its woeful results should be ventilated, and by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject—the victims of the system. Though creditable to their ability and energy, it is not surprising that as a result of such discussion and knowledge there should be evolved a system of trade education that is unique and promises to effect almost a revolution in the trade.

The Union found that there was an insistent demand for better printing, and

coexistent with it trade conditions made it more and more difficult to compositors to acquire a thorough knowledge of their trade. This resulted in the employment of designers, or commercial artists, who draft and supervise much of the best work now turned out of printing offices. What they do is not "art," so much as craftsmanship, which is acquirable by the average artisan. The printers' union admits a more productive machine may compel compositors to stand aside, but it possesses too much craft pride to concede that mere men shall make compositors take a back seat in printing offices—provided the compositors have the opportunity to learn the craft that makes the designer a factor. In truth, to combine the designer and printer in one person is an economical proceeding, which will lead to better printing.

This thought found fruition in what is known as the "I. T. U. Course in Printing," which not only covers the ground which has heretofore been the field of educators in printing, but, as far as possible, equips the student with the information the commercial artist uses—lettering, designing, color harmony, etc. But the Union does not stop here. It proposes to invade the art schools, and schools of design and ask them to prepare lectures on their specialties containing such elements of art and craftsmanship as the printer finds useful in his everyday work. This is applying the law of specialization to craft instruction. As has been said, the course covers the same

grounds as other methods of instruction, but having been schooled in the principles mentioned, the student can make more out of the information than he otherwise could. The lessons are of themselves valuable to the student, but he will send specimens of his work to the I. T. U. Commission at 120 Sherman street, Chicago, Illinois, where they will be examined and criticized by experts, and it is in those criticisms the student will find a veritable Pierian spring for his typographic muse.

There is no thought of profit in connection with the course. It is offered at approximately cost price, but in order to encourage study of this character the International Typographical Union will award a rebate of \$5 to each student who pursues the course with diligence and a fair degree of intelligence. Some local unions supplement this, and employers have also intimated their intention to encourage their employees to take the course. The union adopted this method of giving a large number of prizes instead of a few to the extraordinary expert in order to assist the average man—the one who suffers most on account of lack of a proper apprenticeship system. The men in charge of this work are sure they have what the craftsmen need in order to maintain their old position as masters of their trade. It now remains to be seen whether American printers—employers and employees—are in earnest when they have so much to say about lack of competent workmen and the impossibility of thoroughly learning the trade.

RUSSIAN LABOR INSURANCE.

United States Consul J. W. Ragsdale, St. Petersburg, advises that the Russian Douma has under consideration a bill requiring manufacturers to insure their laborers against accidents while employed in factories and to provide for them in case of illness. Upon this the consul comments:

The law of 1903 imposed this duty directly on the employers, but under the new law an insurance by an organized insurance company will be provided. This substitution will entail an increase of expense on the part of manufacturers against accidents of about 1 per cent of the salary of all the employees. As there are about 2,500,000 persons employed in manufactories, drawing an average of 220 rubles (ruble, 51.5 cents) each per

annum, or a total of 550,000,000 rubles, the assessment will be considerable.

The bill further provides for insurance against illness, the premiums to be paid conjointly by the laborers and the employers, the former paying from 1 to 3 per cent of their salaries and the latter two-thirds as much, which together will aggregate about 7,300,000 rubles. These assessments will vary somewhat, but are based upon the statistics of the past, which show the average cost of treatment in case of illness to be about 4 rubles, or 2 per cent of the workman's salary. The new measure, therefore, if it becomes a law, will entail on the manufacturer an expense aggregating about 5,000,000 rubles more than was required under the law of 1903.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

BY OLIVER T. BEAUMONT, in American Federationist.

WHAT is Freedom? It is the possession and exercise of our God-given rights. The undisturbed enjoyment of them, whether natural, civic or political; it is life under a government of love, rather than of force, the people being themselves or by their representatives the law-making power. It is not permission to do as we please; it is not licentiousness; it is not a right or a reason for doing wrong; it does not imply insubordination to authority; but it is permission to do as we ought; to do right; to be law abiding.

If free, we are God-fearing, man-loving. Freedom is not the permission to do so and be so, but it implies that being so and doing thus is the rule not the exception. Liberty for men to do as they pleased, unrestrained and irresponsible, would be like the ancient Saturnalia, short-lived. It would be anarchical, and anarchy is but a growing youth, soon ripening into the vigorous manhood of despotism.

When liberty, and especially American liberty, is referred to, we mean the theoretic enunciation, and for at least a portion of the American people the *actual possession* and enjoyment of human rights, God-given rights. Rights are not human gifts; they are not accepted as a boon from man; they are of God's creation and bestowment.

We thank no man for them. If unjustly deprived of them and they, through human intervention, are restored to us, we then will thank him who has aided us to recover them from the possession of the robber, but God alone is to be praised for the gift. This then is liberty, "the undisturbed possession and enjoyment of God-given rights."

The opening sentence of the Declaration of American Independence says, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The equality here announced is an equality of rights, not mental, moral or physical equality, not equality in the possession of privileges, patronage or position, in all these there is heaven-wide inequality, but in God's sight as His creatures; all have rights and though they may be robbed of them, through decisions of courts, the right yet remains though its exercise be forbidden.

Here is the thrust direct at the great lie implied in hereditary or predatory wealth, by which monopolies are built up

and the Bible contradicted when it says that "God has made of one blood all men to dwell upon the face of the earth," and this great truth of human equality remains, and will remain, however much the wicked practice of men may run counter to it and the American people be guilty of inconsistency in their glorious proclamation, and their inglorious enslavement of the millions who through labor produce the wealth of the nation.

The right to live, and let live, no man or set of men dispute, and the opposite none should attempt to monopolize. It is the essence of tyranny to monopolize the blessings vouchsafed to man. When men do not enjoy them, they are not free.

Society owes it to all its members to protect them in the undisturbed enjoyment of life, liberty, equality, and security of person and property.

Except for crime committed, no government through its judicial officers should interfere. The *penalty* of the law may deprive men of their liberty, degrade them from equality, take away from them property or life, but while innocent (and all men are considered so, until proved otherwise), no man should be deprived of these without his consent, or by trial by an impartial jury.

We glory as a nation in thus being free. We call no man master. Our position is, after having asserted the equality of men, that government is established for the good of the governed (not certain classes, but the whole), and that government derives just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government fails to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute one that will secure these ends. There is thus retained in the hands of the people the power of correcting abuses, being themselves the sovereigns and choosing from time to time their legislators and executive officers.

Our motto as Americans should be, "opinion may be left free if reason is left free to combat it." Our constitutional provision that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech and of the press, or of the rights of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances, should be one of our greatest safeguards.

Such, in theory at least, is American freedom, and if we are told that practically, in reference to the great army of

wealth producers, it is abrogated or denied, we admit the charge and blush, and for glaring inconsistency we tremble, as we think that God is just, "for he has no attributes that will permit him to take sides with the oppressor against the oppressed." Here is our chief deficiency—here is a vulnerable point which labor should fight for—to see that every man has the privilege of casting his ballot, and that ballot recorded as cast. Then, that every elected official shall perform his duty to all the people.

Many are the fears of the friends of freedom. Many are the predictions of the foes of free institutions. Let us not be blind to dangers, nor refrain from looking at those things that suggest danger.

Have we nothing to fear from the disposition of our people to act in masses, swayed, controlled by political leaders, which they too often blindly follow?

Have we nothing to fear from the ambition of men seeking public office—that spirit of Diotrephes who loved to have the pre-eminence? There are patriots—and patriotism is not a mere name—but all are not patriots who pretend to be so before, aye, even after they are elected to office. There are those who would sell their country's birthright for a mess of pottage. There are multitudes who have their price and, like Arnold, would betray.

The lust for office and power engenders many a corrupt bargain, and leads to many a condition in which liberty suffers and her children bleed.

We would have nothing to fear from those who exclaim, "O that I were made a judge in the land, that every man who hath any suit or cause might come unto me and I would do him justice."

We have everything to fear from the decisions and acts of men high in official stations who are indifferent to the interests of the people.

Is not ignorance and indifference and a disregard of the rights of the people when exhibited by them more fatal in its influence than when seen in men in less conspicuous positions? Their position gives them power; their official pre-eminence makes their example prevail.

Have we nothing to fear from the internal feuds, and the agitation of questions that seem to conflict with the pecuniary interests of men—as between capital and the workers—and which threaten a dissolution of amicable relations between the two unless justice is done?

Have we nothing to fear from foreign immigration? We will do the emigrant no injustice. Many of them are friends of liberty—hard-working and a valuable accession to us—but there are others who are cast out by the foreign authorities,

paupers and criminals, sent here in order that their governments may be delivered from the burden of providing for them. Every fifth man among us is a foreigner by birth. We would not completely stay the tide that is setting upon us; but educated as the great mass of these are, under institutions so different from our own, have we nothing to fear if they are left to the designs of artful politicians?

Only a few years ago a man of foreign rank and title, in speaking of America, said:

"The government of the United States ought not to stand, and it will not stand; but it will be destroyed by subversion and not by conquest. The plan is this, to send over the surplus population of Europe—they will go over with foreign feelings and will form a heterogeneous mass, and in the course of time will be prepared to rise and subvert the government."

Such was his language, and being thus forewarned, shall we fail to be fully armed? What is the remedy? We find it in economic liberty and civil liberty. They must exert their united influence in the training of freedom's sons and daughters. This, indeed, is freedom.

He who is imbued with the spirit of liberty will be law-abiding, not despising government. Let the spirit of justice prevail and men will learn to respect one another. That vaulting ambition which now threatens so much evil will be restrained, the bad example of men in high places will give place to the manifestation of things lovely and of good report. Prosperity will afford means of doing good instead of luxurious indulgences and enervating pleasures.

When this spirit predominates, then the dangers that threaten our free institutions will vanish like the mist of the morning. Industrial slavery will no more, like the blood of Abel, cry aloud for vengeance. No more will pampered luxury indulge itself while Lazarus lies neglected at the gate; no more will wealth be the all-absorbing pursuit, and no more will the cry of hunger be heard from the toiling masses who produce the wealth.

Then will it be inscribed as our motto, on our country's shield: "No weapon formed by corporate greed against labor shall prosper."

A REMINDER.

Dusty Dan—"Sometimes I wish I could stop riding fast freights and ride in a first-class passenger coach."

Wintry Walter—"Well, you don't know when you are well off, pard. Why, in each passenger coach der is an ax and saw to remind you of a wood pile."—Chicago News.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

GREETING:

The seats of the regular representatives of our organization being protested at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor by J. J. Reid, H. W. Sherman and H. W. Potter, a special committee was appointed by the Convention to investigate their contentions and report back their findings to the Convention.

F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, M. S. Culver, F. J. Sweek and S. J. Fay appeared before the Special Committee, as did J. J. Reid, H. W. Sherman, H. W. Potter, H. S. Whalen, F. J. Sullivan and Brother Hamming, of Local Union No. 68.

The committee went into the case at length and in detail, and after five long sessions made the following report to the Convention, and after a lengthy debate in which both sides took part the Convention adopted the report by a vote of 159 to 22.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The chairman of the committee submitted the following:

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor—GREETING:

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the various resolutions and protests against the seating of delegates representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, respectfully submit the following report:

The committee held five long sessions, considered all protests and resolutions submitted and gave full hearing to both sides, going into not only the question of the eligibility of the delegates, but also covered fully the unfortunate division existing in the Brotherhood.

We recommend that F. J. McNulty and S. J. Fay be seated as the delegates from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the full vote of the Brotherhood. These delegates having been elected by the regular and legal convention of the Brotherhood held at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1905. We find no authority in the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the President to fill vacancies in the delegation, and therefore do not recommend the seating of F. J. Sweek, P. W. Collins and M. S. Culver, who were appointed by President McNulty. Your committee finds from the evidence submitted that the contesting delegation, Brothers J. J. Read, Harry Sherman and H. W. Potter, were not elected as delegates in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and are not therefore entitled to seats in the convention.

Your committee further recommend that all officers, members and local unions of the Brotherhood make every effort possible to promote the holding of a special

convention in St. Louis, Mo., on January 18, 1909, and that under existing circumstances every local should be represented. We recommend that President McNulty and Secretary Collins issue, jointly, without delay, a circular urging the holding of said special convention and every local to be represented therein. We also recommend that Brothers J. J. Read and F. J. Sullivan, representing the protesting delegation, issue a similar circular urging the holding of the special convention in January, 1909, at St. Louis, Mo., and that all locals be there represented.

Your committee also recommend that President Gompers be directed to issue a circular to all local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers urging that the special convention be held, that all local unions send delegates and to embody in such circular the action of this convention.

Your committee find that the funds of the Brotherhood are not available for the necessary payment of benefits, and the general work of the Brotherhood, because of injunction suits, attachments, etc., leaving the organization in a condition that threatens the life and necessary work of the Brotherhood.

Your committee in order to relieve this unfortunate and perilous situation, recommend that all suits at law tying up the funds be withdrawn; that all funds now in hand or on deposit, or hereafter received, by either side to this controversy, be made a special trust fund in charge of a bank in Springfield, Ill., to be designated by President Gompers, to be paid out by said bank on orders or checks signed by Secretary P. W. Collins and Treasurer F. J. Sullivan in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Your committee further recommend that the action of the special convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., in January next, be binding and final in accord with the Constitution of the Brotherhood, upon all questions submitted thereto, and that all moneys in the trust fund be at the close of the convention turned over to the proper officers of the Brotherhood as designated by said special convention.

Your committee further recommend that as soon as possible President Gompers appoint a prominent trade unionist to co-operate with all officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to carry out the provisions of these recommendations, his salary and expenses to be paid by the American Federation of Labor. In case of any difference arising as to the carrying out of the provisions of these recommendations, either as to the expenditure of money from the trust fund or any other of these recommendations, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by President Gompers, shall decide the matter at issue, and his decision shall be final and binding on both sides; said representative shall also attend the special convention provided for in an advisory capacity. Your committee also recommend that, if possible, President Gompers attend said convention.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. SEXTON, Chairman.
B. S. FITZGERALD,
JNO. B. LENNON,
R. P. RUBIN,
JAS. E. ROACH, Secretary,
Special Committee.

As provided for in this report, President Gompers appointed Representative M. Grant Hamilton, who immediately set to work to bring about peace in our organization, with the result that the following agreement was entered into by the undersigned, and reported to the Convention and made a part of the records of the American Federation of Labor:

AGREEMENT.

Memorandum of agreement and stipulations entered into by the opposing factions in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in pursuance of the report of a special committee appointed by the convention of the American Federation of Labor:

First: It is hereby agreed that a convention of all the locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be called in St. Louis on January 18, 1909. Every local organization in good standing on September 15, 1908, shall be entitled to representation in this convention.

Second: The officers of both opposing forces shall submit to the representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by President Gompers, a complete list of the organizations in their possession not later than November 28, 1908. The list of organizations thus submitted shall be considered by both opposing forces as an official roster of the coming convention.

Third: It is further agreed that both of the opposing forces will at once notify the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers their desire that each local respond to the call for the said convention to be held January 18, 1909, incorporating in the same in concise form the action of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fourth: It is further agreed that all suits at law or court processes of any character relating to the affairs of the organization shall be at once withdrawn.

Fifth: It is further agreed that all necessary and legitimate expenditures of the opposing forces of the organization shall be defrayed by the proper officers, signing warrants and checks in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood. In case any questions arise relative to the payment of any bill which cannot be adjusted amicably by the fiscal officers, it is agreed that the same shall be referred to the convention of January 18, 1909, for final adjustment.

Sixth: It is also further agreed that after the convention has been convened and the delegates have been seated in the convention as accredited delegates, the rule of the procedure and laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be taken as authority.

Seventh: It is further agreed that all funds now on hand and those hereafter received by either side to this controversy shall be made a special trust fund and placed in a bank in Springfield, Ill., said bank to be designated by President Gompers. Funds now on deposit drawing interest shall not be transferred to Springfield trust fund until after interest is due and payable.

Eighth: It is hereby further agreed that the actions of the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909, shall be accepted by both sides to the controversy as final and binding, to the end that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be maintained in one complete organization.

Ninth: It is also further agreed that the recommendation of the special committee shall be complied with (copy of which is hereby attached) where not specifically detailed in these stipulations.

Tenth: It is hereby agreed by and between the opposing forces of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represented by F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan and J. E. McCadden, that from this date there shall not be any suit at law or in equity filed by either of the aforesaid opposing forces, for any cause whatsoever connecting in any manner the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pending the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909.

Eleventh: It is hereby agreed that should the referendum vote be against the holding of the convention on January 18, 1909, a convention will be called at once in accordance with the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

J. J. REID,
H. W. SHERMAN,
H. W. POTTER,
H. S. WHALEN,
F. J. SULLIVAN,

F. J. McNULTY,
PETER W. COLLINS,
STEPHEN J. FAY,
FRANCIS J. SWEET,
M. S. CULVER.

It is the intention of the officers of the regular organization to abide by this agreement in letter and in spirit. We sincerely trust that all local unions will co-operate with us to the end that a special convention will be held in accordance with the provisions of the above agreement and the laws of our Brotherhood.

All suits of law and equity are to be withdrawn by both sides immediately. The officers of the regular organization have already complied with this portion of the agreement and there is no suit or action now pending that they are responsible for.

The referendum vote recently submitted for the holding of a special convention on January 18 lacks the two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption in accordance with our laws.

In accordance with Section 11 of the above agreement the question will again be submitted for referendum vote.

Fraternally yours,

(SEAL)

F. J. McNULTY,
Grand President.

PETER W. COLLINS,
Grand Secretary,

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The doing of duty is man's greatest obligation to himself.

Principle should never be sacrificed for policy.

To the *mean* all things are mean.

Truth is mighty and *will* prevail.

A just man respects truth and never sacrifices it for selfishness.

Calumny is the *refuse* of diseased minds.

Men who are *right* don't need pedestals to prove it.

Those who attempt to despoil the reputations of others for their own glorification add prestige to the reputations they would despoil.

Deeds and not *words* are the best index of *character.*

Some men use their *all for* themselves, but would have others believe they sacrificed themselves *for all.*

The exercise of good judgment is the continuous application of Common Sense.



Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.

Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1908

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Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Secretary—PETER W. COLLINS,
Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



The H. W. Rokker Co., Springfield, Ill.

INFORMATION.

If Bro. Carter Ware, better known as Nick Carter, or any one knowing his whereabouts sees this, write S. F. Davison, F. S., or Stewart at the Light plant. Important news here for him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Hammersmith Millikens will confer a favor on his father by communicating with John Millikens, 23d St. and Columbia Ave. Market, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of John Duncan, son of Andrew Duncan, will kindly communicate with Bro. Geo. Graham, Sr., Local 437, or 134 Pine St, Fall River, Mass.

Washington City, U. S. A., Nov. 17, '08.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am authorized by the Secretary to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the publication named within, which you have been so good as to present to the Smithsonian Institution.

I am

Your obedient servant,

H. W. DORSEY,

Chief Clerk.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER, Vol. 6:1-13, 1905-1906; Vol. 7:2-5, 8-12, 1906-1907.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1908.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I am instructed to write to you as to the attitude taken by District Council No. 4 in regards to the meeting held in St. Louis. The Council has voted to stand by our regular Grand Officers and ignore the dual set elected at St. Louis. This action is unanimous, excepting Local 140. We take this stand and notify you, realizing that a word of encouragement at a trying time never comes amiss, and we trust that the legal action instituted by you and the G. P. will be quickly decided in favor of our Brotherhood.

I am also instructed to request the remission of per capita tax allowed by the last E. B. meeting to Locals 267 and 247 as soon as will be convenient for you to do so. Wishing you and Bro. McNulty every future success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. P. FORD,

Secretary Pro Tem.

Address: 1405 Campbell Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

A SHIELD FOR THE USE OF LINEMEN.

Detroit, Mich., July 20, 1908.

TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF I. B. E. W.

SIRS AND BROTHERS:

This will introduce to your notice the Linemen Protector Company of Detroit, Michigan, who are introducing to the trade a device called the Shield, for the protection of the life of linemen while working on high tension wires.

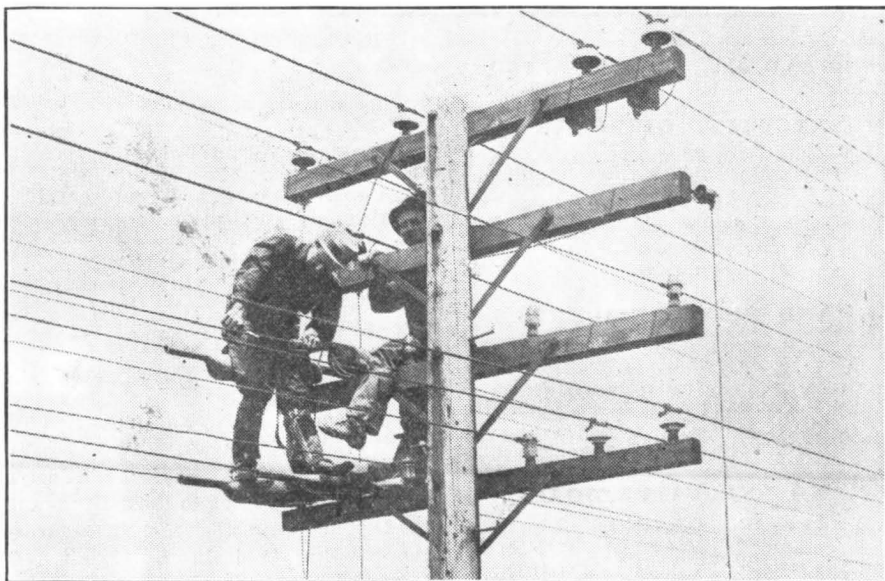
These Shields have been in use by our members employed by the Detroit Edison Co. for the past eighteen months, and have given the greatest of satisfaction.

order at large and be gratefully appreciated by
Yours fraternally,
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,

Local Union No. 17.

E. W. Jones, President.
J. F. Witt, Vice-President.
J. F. Conway, Rec. Secretary.
F. Campbell, Fin. Secretary.
E. G. Smith, Business Agent.

NOTE:—The Linemen Protector Company, 201 Whitney Building, Detroit, Michigan, will mail more circulars upon receipt of postal card, stating how many wanted.



WORKING ON 4,600 VOLT 3 PHASE, UNDER PROTECTION OF L. P. CO. SHIELDS.

The enclosed circulars will explain their use and practicability.

It is the hope of the undersigned that the use of this device will be the means of reducing, to a great extent, the large number of fatalities to our members that have occurred in the past, and, the more that the members of this association can do to introduce the use of this device in the different companies will tend to bring this about.

We believe it is a good thing and we bespeak for it a careful examination and a fair trial. If it meets with your approval, give it a boost.

Kindly see that the circulars sent you are placed in the hands of your members where they will do the most good. Any favors extended to the Linemen Protector Company will be a benefit to the

The Shield has been approved and highly recommended by J. W. Widman, Superintendent of Overhead Construction; F. W. Stubenvoll, foreman of Transformer Wagon; J. J. Dooley, Construction Gang Foreman of the Edison Illuminating Company of Detroit, and also the Assistant Superintendent of the Detroit Insulated Wire Company.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Wayne. } ss.

We, the undersigned, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say, each for himself and not one for the other, that the picture hereto attached was taken on April 9th, 1908, at about 3:30 p. m., whilst the full power of 4600 volts 3 phase, was on all of the three wires shown in the pictures that are shown covered

by the Linemen's Protector Co. Shield, were alive, and that the current was not snut off during the time that the pictures were taken or the work was being done.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of April, A. D. 1908.

WILLIAM FRIEDMAN,
Notary Public,
Wayne County, Michigan.

My commission expires June 15, 1909.

JAS. A. SHARP,
GEO. W. CARROLL,
F. W. STUBENVOLL,
Foreman.

NOTE.—The illustrations referred to in the following specification of letters patent require considerable space and are not published herewith. Anyone desiring a copy of the specifications of letters patent, containing illustrations, can procure same by applying to Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Price five cents each.

clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to shields for the use of linemen employed in the erecting and repairing of electric wires, and it has for its object a shield or guard adapted to be applied to that part of an electric wire that passes over the cross-arm of a wire support and guards the same against accidental contact with the operator who is erecting or repairing such lines.

Repair work especially when made on lines carrying high tension currents is dangerous, often productive of very serious accidents, quite frequently causing the death of the operator, and the object of this invention is to produce a guard which shall entirely cover up a long sec-



ILLUSTRATING METHOD OF PLACING SHIELD IN POSITION.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

George E. Harrison and George Burns,
of Detroit, Michigan.

SHIELD FOR THE USE OF LINEMEN.

Specification of Letters Patent.

No. 881,682. Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed August 1, 1907. Serial
No. 386,575.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, George E. Harrison and George Burns, citizens of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful improvement in shields for the use of linemen, and declare the following to be a full,

tion of the wire or long sections of wires adjacent to the wires on which he is operating or about to operate.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan of the shield opened out. Fig. 3 shows the shield in use on the cross-arm of the wire carrying pole. Fig. 4 shows a cross section of the guard along a wire. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a guard with flaps to embrace the cross-arm.

The guard is composed of a thick mass of flexible insulating material, preferably combined rubber and fiber or canvas heavily coated on the inside at the part 1, between the dotted lines 2 and 3 with almost pure vulcanized rubber, which is held in place by a backing of mingled webbing or fiber and rubber, making the entire guard very strong and firm. In

outline the guard is a long oval with the ends 4 and 5 adapted to be rolled into tubular form and normally in vulcanizing, made to roll automatically in a tubular form. The wider middle part 6 also rolls into tubular form, but makes a tube of larger diameter than the end parts 4 and 5. Both margins are preferably provided with tapes 7, of webbing which may be tied together after the shield has been placed along the wires and the shield thus secured firmly in place so that it cannot accidentally escape.

In use, the shield is placed over the cross-arm which supports the line wire embracing a portion of the wire at the side of the cross-arm and embracing the insulating knob 8 to which the wire is fastened.

A modified form of the shield shown in Fig. 5 has in addition to the main or body part shown in Figs. 1 and 2, flaps 9 and 10, to which are affixed tying tapes 11, which can be used to bring the edges of the guard into close contact with the cross-arm 13, and will serve to prevent the guard from slipping endwise along the wire, although generally the tapes 7 are sufficient for perfect security, or it can be used without tying the tapes.

The essential feature of the guard consists in the heavy mass of insulating material of a character sufficiently flexible to enable it to be folded or wrapped around the wire and the support upon which the wire is mounted; this support occupies a space many times as large as the wire which it sustains and the guard must be made large enough to infold it.

A feature of the great utility is found in the construction by which the shield rolls itself automatically into tubular form, as when thus constructed the necessity of tying the parts together with tape is not always present, and need only be used as a matter of extraordinary precaution.

NOTE:—Since the patent was granted an improvement has been made in the form of slotted hard rubber rings that slips over the small end of the shield, holding it firmly in position, in such a manner that it cannot be accidentally displaced.

What we claim is—

1. A lineman's guard against high tension electric currents, comprising a shield of non-conducting flexible material adapted to be rolled into tubular terminals of small diameter at the ends and to form a housing of larger diameter at the central part, substantially as described.

2. A lineman's guard, comprising a shield of flexible material having end parts adapted to be rolled into tubes of small diameter, and a central part, and means for securing the shield in position on the wire, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, we sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses,

GEORGE E. HARRISON,
GEORGE BURNS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES F. BURTON,
MAY E. KOTT.

FATE OF THE STRIKE BREAKER.

I READ, some days ago, in one of the magazines, the story of a strike. A large mill had a dispute with its employes over a question of wages, and a strike was threatened. Thus the story opens :

"John Jones was an old man. He had worked in this mill practically all his working days, was married, and had eight children and a tired out, over-worked wife to support. He still owed some on his home. He had no money saved and one of his children was sick. What should he do? The scanty wage he was then earning would allow him to provide the necessaries for his family, but no luxuries, of course. But to strike would cut the source of income, for his union could not pay him as much to keep out as his master would to continue at work. He slept none that night. All the next day he worried. The next night he went to his union. He asked them in a

pitiful voice: "Will there be a strike? and must I come out also? My family need the money."

He was told that they hoped to avert a strike, hoped the owners would see the fairness of their demands, but if not he would have to come with the rest. John went home again, and went supperless to bed, there to worry again all night. The next evening at six o'clock, as he passed from the mill a small card was slipped into his hand. Well he knew the meaning. A strike was ordered. John felt sick at heart. He went home, and the sight of his sick child and needy family nearly drove him frantic. Another night of torturing doubt and he rose in the morning, ate his scanty breakfast in silence, then asked his wife for his dinner pail. She, poor creature, had doubtless been through the same line of troubled thought as her husband, and, though she showed some surprise, said nothing. John

took a roundabout way and slipped into the mill. He went to the superintendent, who received him warmly, promised John that he would be taken good care of. No need now for John to worry about food for the little ones, medicine for the sick. The superintendent would attend to all that, and so it went. A week passed. John was vaguely troubled, but felt safe.

Then the strike was ended. The town was jubilant. A compromise had been effected. The mill needed skilled men, men used to the work, so they settled. John was called before the good superintendent and was told that his services were no longer needed. "But," said John, "you promised to take care of me." "Yes, but we cannot let one man stand in the way of so many," he was told; "your union will not have you, and we can do nothing for you."

John took his seven days' pay and tottered out—to what? He had betrayed his comrades; he had done so for a price. Here was his pay.

Now, comrades, this is not the only case. Read the following editorial taken from the Detroit Free Press of October 8, 1908—here is a sample of the wage of the strike-breaker and it is true. Here is food for thought. The editorial reads as follows:

The way of the strike-breaker, in the matter of hardness, is to the way of the transgressor as the dirt road is to the granite sidewalk.

When the machinists of the Canadian Pacific railroad walked out two months ago and left their shops almost paralyzed the company sent to England for men to

take the vacant places. The immigrants were promised conditions that must have seemed to them like paradise, and many of the promises were kept—while the strike lasted. The Englishmen were well housed, fed at liberal tables, charged a low rate for board and lodging, and protected in every way from possible assaults by the former holders of their jobs. They had every reason to suppose that these pleasing conditions were to last their life time.

Now the strike is over, the railroad has won its victory and the old men want to go back to work. Twelve hours after the agreement to call off the strike, the railroad company announced to its late favorites that the rate of their board would be raised at once and that they must seek other quarters than those which had been provided for their lodging. Naturally, the strike-breakers themselves turned into strikers quickly. But they merely made openings for the old workers by doing so, and found themselves out in the cold atmosphere of a strange country.

In the railroad's case, the old men were trained to its uses. They knew the work the others must take months or years to learn, and were therefore more valuable to the corporation. So the misguided aliens are squeezed out, and their glowing dreams of the future are gone. The men they supplanted were never their friends, and the friendship of the railroad officials was never genuine.

It's a ticklish experiment to come between a man and his job.

Comrades, there is a great big moral in this: Stick to your unions.—W. H. Jenkins in Seamen's Journal.

MAN-AND-WOMAN FRIENDSHIP.

The secret of ideal friendship between man and woman, says Dr. Inazo Nitobe, a foremost Japanese educator, in the "Fujin Gwako" (Woman's Graphic), lies in the fact that each one keeps the personality of man and woman. A woman, in particular, must recognize and develop constantly all the noble qualities innate in her sex. She must govern and expand her own nature, not for others primarily, but for her own moral upbuilding. Upon this foundation there grows that which beautifies life, as well as delights and inspires mankind. Sympathy and patience are unmistakably woman's leading characteristics; but cheerfulness of heart should be added—by cultivation, if need be—to these. It is natural for a

woman to be light-hearted. Woman is born into the sunshine, man into the storm of life. In ideal relations woman gives peace and joy to man.

There is a tendency among young women of today to indulge in melancholy and morbidness and to misprize cheerfulness. This is wrongly judged by some to be a means of attracting the opposite sex. Cheerfulness is the greatest magnet, the most potent charm.

The danger in friendships between man and woman in present-day Japan lies mainly in the attitude of other people toward such friendships. But, at the same time, young people should guard carefully the fundamental consideration of self-respect.

FURUSETH ON INJUNCTION.

ANDREW FURUSETH made the most interesting talk on civic rights and individual liberty ever listened to by any audience in the city of Seattle last Monday week, says the Seattle Union Record. In his speech he showed how the courts have encroached upon the rights of the people, as the vampire in the Brazilian forest does upon the sleeper, until liberty is no more. He brought his audience down from 250 B. C. to the present time, showing how predatory wealth has debauched the law makers of the land; the law construers, and those whose duty it is to enforce the laws, until the laws of equity and the law of personal rights of the constitution have been merged and we have no more law than obtained at the time of Charles the First.

Mr. Furuseth was born in Norway on March 12, 1854, and came to this country 28 years ago, at the age of 26, becoming a citizen a few years later. His speech, in part, was as follows:

"Somebody will say that somebody in Connecticut wants to sell hats cheaper than somebody else, and in order to do so he must employ cheap labor—women and children—to work longer hours and pay them less wages than his competitor pays. The union men said to him 'You must not do this; it is not the part of a good citizen; if you continue in this you will demoralize the wages of the country, depress business, take the children out of school, ruin society and reduce this country to slavery.' But the man replied: 'I do not care anything about your children or society; I want to sell cheap hats.' The unionists then said that we are going to tell the country all about it—we will lay all of these facts before the people; we are not going to tell any lies, but the pure and simple truth, and if you can sell your hats, all right.' Mr. Loewe soon found that his sale of hats very materially decreased and he began looking for a remedy for the boycott—the hatters have boycotted me and I want damages.

"What is a boycott? If you are a free man and you own your own body, then the labor you perform, the product of your labor belongs to you. If you are working for wages, then the wages belong to you and nobody has the right to say how you shall use it, so long as you do not use it in a criminal way. Now, you and I come together, and say we will not buy hats from a certain manufacturer because he is acting in an unsocial way and trying to destroy the standard of living. We are individuals, because we are workmen and have agreed together and acted upon it, and here some judge comes up and says, 'I forbid, I forbid.' Now, what is a boycott? Does the free

action, the free combination of free men to do a legal thing constitute a boycott? That is what it does do. That is the legal definition of a boycott today. In the old Greek times it was called ostracism; in the early Christian era, excommunication; in modern society it is called expulsion. It is a distinctly Christian weapon and the only one, outside of the strike, that you as a Christian have the right to use. Holy Writ says that you shall cut yourself off from the evil-doer until he ceases to do evil, and learns to do good, and if you buy from him, or sell to him you do not cut yourself off from him. And if you work for him you do not cut yourself off from him, and so far as you assist him in his way you become a co-worker in evil with him. The only thing to do is to obey the scriptural injunction, 'Cut yourself off from him until he ceases to do evil and learns to do good.' But the judge says this is criminal. They should read a little book called the History of the Boston Tea Party. Being a foreigner, with a little twist in my tongue, I cannot express myself as clearly as I would like, but I do know that a boycott is legal and that we, as free men, have the right to do this under certain circumstances. Read history. The Bostonians agreed that they would not buy any tea, that they would not drink any tea, and, as God's children and free men, they had a right to take this action.

"Now, then, what is an injunction? It is the power that some 200 years before the Christian era was bestowed upon the Roman tribune. His office was really to protect the weak against the strong. He was elected for one year, and his person was sacred. This office was in force for more than 200 years, and finally degenerated into irresponsible, personal absolutism. As long as the tribune was in office he could prevent a case from being tried or a law from being executed. After some years Caesar became tribune for life and then the law went to pieces. It was resurrected in the time of Charles I, who at that time had the power to judge, the power to execute. This power descended from king to king, and when something happened or was about to happen, and there was no law to prevent, they made an appeal to the king to use his sovereign power to aid them, and he did it at first, and later on he allowed his chancellor to do it. The court of chancery was a court of conscience—it was purely and simply irresponsible, personal, government as distinct from the American form of government, which is government by law, and the only distinction between law and equity in England,

so they called it chancery. It was a peculiar law. In England when two men are fighting, and one has the other's head under his arm, just punching like this (illustrating), he is said to have his head in chancery. The man who went to chancery court had about as little chance of justice as the man who goes to equity court now. The judge first determines what is wrong; and then he determines what is evidence; then he constitutes himself a jury, and determines how much penalty shall be applied. So you see it has nothing to do with law.

"When a man is accused of a crime, the case comes up and he is indicted and tried. Evidence is given and the jury decides as to his guilt. If he is found guilty the judge sentences. The difference is government by law—government as Lincoln would have it, of the people, for the people, by the people. Government by equity is personal government, despotic, irresponsible and unlimited in its power, if it is permitted to extend into other fields than those which properly belong to it. For hundreds of years there was between the law courts and courts of equity much rivalry. When a case was in chancery, Lord Mansfield would say, 'It depends upon the chancellor's foot—if it is big, it is big,' which is equivalent to saying in America that it 'depends upon the judge's liver.'

"We go and levy a boycott, that is to say, that we are not going to buy a certain man's goods. The manufacturer goes to the judge, and the judge steps in and issues an injunction, the only basis for which in the United States is through the Constitution saying that the judge 'shall have power in law and in equity.' Now, in England for 150 years, the equity court had nothing to do with personal relations; it only had to do with property relations. It came to us in that shape. In order to extend to and have relation between employer and employee there must be a property right in carrying on business. Who does the work? It is not the man who works that gets the injunction, but his master. Now, if he has no property right in that man he cannot have an injunction, and any injunction ceases, and the re-introduction is bringing down property relations that then existed in a modified form as between employer and employee today. When they are issuing an injunction under such conditions they are denying the rights of citizenship, the right of individual labor. They are claiming a property right in the worker, and the courts have been compelled to go so far as to say that a man, because he has a factory, has a 'vested right' in all the labor that comes toward his gates, and that he has a right to retain—that is to say, it must come through a retainer. It makes of us a piece

of property and denies us the right of citizenship, just as exists in Mexico, and as men we must fight against it as we can, especially in those times. If we are not men to do this, then I do not know that we deserve anything better. Well, now, injunctions were issued right and left, and let me say that if the carrying on of a business is not labor but a property right, then Mr. Van Cleave will have it extended to other manufacturers, and the result will be that we make out of business relations the same kind of law that gives rights in private property and land. If you accept that condition, you shut the gate of opportunity in the face of every boy in his teens in this country and of every one that may be born until there is a change.

"Again, we drafted another bill of grievances and submitted it to Congress and stated in it: 'You have the power to grant us these rights and we ask you to do it, but if you refuse to give it we will make you responsible for not doing it and appeal to the American people.'

"Then the American Federation of Labor said: 'Caesar is drunk; we must appeal from Caesar drunk to Caesar sober; we will go to the Republican conference in Chicago.' They also gave us a lecture, but no relief, and Van Cleave said: 'No, no; it is perfectly satisfactory to us as it is, and if you do not like it you can go to—Denver.' We went. Instead of giving us any encouragement, or even promising us any; instead of giving us the bread we asked for, they gave us a stone, and now when we have a grievance and go on a strike until such grievance can be rectified, the judge says, 'You must not.' And after a little while the employer goes to the judge and the officers of the Federation are served with a notice asking them to show why an injunction should not be issued against them. The injunction is issued just the same. What is the judge to do? Is he going to consider what the trouble really is? Can the employer pay the increase asked for or must he have the reduction he himself is asking for? It means that the relations between employer and employee are taken from a court of law and put into an irresponsible judge, the same condition that existed hundreds of years ago and was made by a British judge. A judge is just like the average man, perhaps a little better than the average man, but he is only human. Men are likely to err, men are liable to prejudice, and it is because of this that we have established a government by law and by the people. Irresponsible power of the court, is it not just as dangerous as the crown? Can the judge any more divest himself of prejudice than any other man? Despotism is despotism, and the club is just as hard, no matter who wields it.

"That is what we want—it is freedom, the holiest inheritance that has come to man. This is what we want to guard. What kind of a man would Samuel Gompers be if, seeing this thing—seeing the danger of it to the American people—what kind of a man would he be if he did

not shout out: 'Danger, danger, danger!' from each watch tower? And he says to you, and he says to me: 'Commune with your God and use your own judgment and do as your conscience tells you.'"

THROUGH THE CLOSED SHOP TO THE OPEN WORLD.

By HORACE TRAUBEL, in The Arena.

THROUGH the closed shop to the open world. I see the procession of labor unfold its enlarging purpose. The course is by way of militant defense to civic security. We hear contending tongues. The world today seems to be against us. The world of the future will be on our side. We are afraid to trust our own institutions. We have built a house which we suspect may fall down over our heads. Labor is an alien. It does not feel at home with itself. It must be made domestic. It has lost all faith in guardians. The arm of the world crushes. It does not embrace. Labor begins to see that it is only protected when it protects itself. Therefore it gets its particles together. It ceases to be a thing of items and becomes a total. It goes two ways. It goes right and it goes wrong. It is beautiful and it is ugly. It is sinless and it is sinful. That is, it is in a condition of struggle. It will emerge clarified. That force which on the march is a class will on its arrival become a people. We glorify the closed shop. Or we damn the closed shop. The closed shop is a manifest both of affirmation and negation. It signifies lack of faith first and then a greater faith to come. It is not a virtue. It is a shield. It is not right or wrong. It is gravitation. It is a result. Some things happened preceding it. Then this thing had to happen. There was no way out of it. God could not set the tables of its mandate aside. And now that this has happened something further is to happen. Something just as little to be evaded. The stream flows its own way. It cannot be diverted. It is going towards the greatest light. From darkness to light and from light to more light and from more light to illumination. There was supply and demand. There was competition. There was graft. There was the law of money dominating the law of souls. The laborer finding himself hopelessly unner fire in the world of fight has shut himself in the closed shop. He will save himself for the future crisis and consummations of liberty. The

closed shop is not here to stay. Its function is not fixed. It is here to pass man on. And after it has passed man on it will disintegrate. It will take down its four walls and go into voluntary oblivion. Meanwhile it is intermediately vital and preservative. Is it against liberty? No. It is for liberty. It is a troubled effort of liberty to observe the covenant. It is the only resource left to liberty to play a safe hand with the cards stacked against it. If liberty with the closed shop is in danger liberty without the closed shop is lost. You quote the one man who is trespassed. I quote the fifty men whom the one man trespasses. I do not say the closed shop is liberty. I say it leads to liberty. I do not say the liberty of the one man should be invaded. I say the liberty of the fifty men should not be forgotten. There is only one thing I hate worse than the closed shop. That one thing is the open shop. There is only one thing I love more than the closed shop. That one thing is the open world. Tyranny often leads the way to liberty. The tendency of the imperfect is towards the perfect. Democracy does not say its final word in liberty. Its final word is a word of love. If love means liberty good for liberty and better for love. But if some liberty must be left out in order that all love may be included then liberty must cheerfully make its sacrifice. The program of labor is the program of solidarity. All interests are one interest. All the acts of men become the one act of man in the round-up. You are afraid that coercion will force you to do something which it would hurt you to do. There is something else you might more honorably be afraid of. That you will voluntarily do something which it will hurt others to have you to do. Labor is fighting for a chance to live. It is forfeiting all minor rights to secure the major benefaction. Labor cannot retreat from the closed shop. It can only advance to the open world. It enjoys no inviting latitude of volition. It has to choose narrowly between the closed shop and the closed world. We see that the

closed world has done its best and has said its last word. That its advance from now on is in retreat. We see that the closed shop has done all its evil and is saying its first word. That its superficial retreat is from now on its fundamental advance. Whatever the closed shop does not do it does lead off with the pioneer and the martyr. It is bondage. Yes. But the closed shop is the last chain before emancipation. Whatever the open shop does not do it leads off with a signal to withdraw. It is bondage. Yes. But the open shop is the last stand before slavery. Even if the closed shop is a stumble it is a stumble towards progress. Even if the open shop is on its feet it is on feet turned towards the past. Do you shrink from the rough passage? Then you will never get anywhere. But labor is bound to get somewhere. No matter how stormy the journey or what must be given up it is resolutely charted for discovery. It will give up everything by the way, but it will not give up anything at the end. It will unload every atom of interesting freight but it will not yield one inch of necessary sail. Even if it must give up all the virtues of the open shop it will still go on. The closed shop may be without any other compensating quality. But it is the custodian of this inestimable treasure. It leads direct to the open world. No man can live his life just as he pleases. He must please to live his life the way love pleases. For anything less than love in life is suicide. He must live his life the way of brotherhood. He is not asked to see how best he can go alone. He is asked to see how best he can go with the crowd. The crowd limits him. But the crowd also makes him possible. The crowd dead as well as the crowd living. You say you must be free. Free for what? To cut loose? To play full hermit on an empty earth? To anchor at sea outside of land? I would rather be free to sail. But freedom to sail means freedom to all sailors. And equal freedom to all sailors means limited freedom to all sailors. On the voyage of life no man is entitled to all the good weather. And if one man's luck brings him a surplus of good weather it is that one man's duty to share his extras with the man who falls short. Who can know who shall fall short? And the day of deficit may be any day. And the victim of deficit may be any man. The open shop does not provide for the man who falls short. The closed shop takes care of the last derelict. In the march of the race why should any one be left behind? All should be taken along in equal grace and equal love. Beyond the fight of the closed shop is the peace of the open world. And until the open world is reached there can be no conclusive fraternity. We live today one friend in a mob of enemies. In that next day we

will live not one single enemy in a republic of friends. Ishmael will make way for the brother. Now we dread to turn corners. We don't know what tragedy may be round there waiting to exact its drastic toll. But the movement of the race is the movement of integration. By and by we will know that it is as safe to turn corners as to keep to the free road ahead. We will know that nothing but hospitality lurks in the shadows. We will not be afraid to meet each other with our eyes shut. We will not hesitate to go to bed for fear that God does not provide mercifully for the night. And we will not hesitate to get up for fear that man does not provide mercifully for the day. It is true that in the process some tyranny must be suffered. But this is only in order that more liberty may be enjoyed. Is any man freer in the open shop with no man concerned for the crowd than in the closed shop with the crowd concerned for every man? Capital has withdrawn from labor. Labor has withdrawn from capital. They fight. They are not fighting to keep apart. They are fighting to get together. They are two names for one thing. When labor returns home it becomes capital. When capital returns home it becomes labor. The end of the schism is near and the beginning of commune is in sight. The capitalist and the laborer will disappear. Interest rent and profit were for a day. Wages were for a day. The tramp and the millionaire are twins born of the same mother. They eat at the same table. They live the same life. They will die the same death. Neither can survive either. We are to have a world of ownership without an owner. There will not be men who own and men who are owned. There will be brothers: only brothers. Property will not be used as an implement of spoliation and felony. It will be utilized as the opportunity for service and comradeship. I do not say that the process will be gentle. I say that the result will be beautiful. I do not try to explain away the evil. I only contend for the inevitability of the good. I do not say all the virtue is in the closed shop. I only say that with virtue or without virtue the closed shop is the next step. But there is a step beyond the closed shop. That step, too, must be taken. For the closed shop is only a refuge. It is not a home. There is only one home. The open world. The open world without an owner and without a hireling. The open world in which ownership for the first time assumes its responsible humanities. All that world owned by all for all the world. A world with no outside to it. A world in which nobody boards and nobody shirks. A world in which every man takes as much of life as he needs and gives as much of life as he can. A world in which every man having enough keeps nothing back

from any other man who can use more. A world in which the crowd at last knows how to live with the one man and make the most of him. A world in which the one man at last knows how to live with the crowd and make the most of it. There is only one thing I hate more than the

closed shop. That is the open shop. There is only one thing I love better than the closed shop. That is the open world. Yesterday belonged to the open shop. Today belongs to the closed shop. Tomorrow belongs to the open world.

STOP YOUR CROAKING! GET OUT AND DO SOMETHING.

OUR present non-union shop struggle demands at the hands of each member some of that loyalty and fidelity which characterized the earlier struggle of our brothers in upbuilding our international union. We refer to those days when to openly oppose and take an active part in the cause of labor meant many sacrifices, including, in the majority of cases, the loss of employment. In those days of uphill work every man was a worker and not a croaker. Today, in the midst of battle, we find many members who, while the union was in smooth sailing waters, and plenty of work was to be obtained, proved themselves good union men. But what a different story now that their union has become involved in the non-union shop battle, or they cannot secure that steady employment that has been theirs for so many years. These fair-weather union men seemingly find nothing better to do than to continually croak and invite dissension in the union over trivial matters, and the more insidious ones are those who, by innuendo and side whisperings, malign not only their local officers, but also their international officers and their representatives who have been placed in charge of affairs. In one or two instances the conduct of certain members has gone to such lengths in seeking to breed and foster dissensions, that they have laid themselves liable to be judged as emissaries of the common enemy.

What we need today is some of the fighting spirit of the old guard of the earlier years. The trouble is that for some dozen years or more the members of our craft have had things coming their way too easy. They have never had to fight much or make any sacrifices in reaching the higher economic position which we enjoy today, and now when dullness in our industry again assails us, combined in many cities with a struggle, against non-union shop conditions, the fair-weather member can scarcely find a good word or do a good deed for the union that has done so much for him.

Those very same men have often proven themselves to have been the most radical in seeking trouble, but now they are getting all they were looking for, and in some cases they are getting it good and hard, and they are the first to weaken and want to lie down. Well, it is simply history repeating itself. Show me the member who does not play to the galleries, who does not seek trouble, but who tries to avoid it by words and acts of wisdom, and I will show you a union man who would eat the sole leather off his shoes sooner than weaken or do one thing that would tend to cause trouble for his union in the midst of battle. He is a sticker.

In visiting certain unions recently we put this question to some of the officers: "In the general make-up of your membership, who are the members that give you the most trouble?" And we were invariably answered: "Those who were always at the meeting seeking trouble and wanting to forever 'soak the boss,' and who always took advantage of the employer at every opportunity while times were good, many of which acts we are now having to answer for. These are the very members who now see no good in belonging to the union and are continually trying to sow seeds of discord and dissension."

Our principles at this time demand every loyalty. Personal differences and petty fault-finding must instantly cease. All must pull together. Factions in the meetings seeking to pull the other fellow and his official acts to pieces while we are threatened by the enemy are the methods pursued by men who have proved themselves traitors to our cause. Honest differences we expect, but when the majority decides them, the ranks must remain closed, so that no opening will be found by those who would desire our collective means of protection.

Get together, boys, and pull together! He among us who seeks to weaken our forces should be looked upon with suspicion, and he should be placed where he can do no harm.—Bricklayers' Journal.

IRON MOLDERS WIN LEGAL VICTORY.

Important Modification of the Provisions of An Injunction.

Peaceful picketing and the right to strike, or threaten to strike, were upheld in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Judges Grosscup, Baker and Seaman, in a decision handed down in Chicago on October 10. An injunction issued by Judge Sanborn, of Milwaukee, against the Iron Molders' Union on complaint of the Allis-Chalmers company two years ago was modified by the higher court and a number of the clauses in the original writ were vacated entirely.

That the company was entitled to injunctive relief was the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals and the injunction in a modified form was upheld. The higher court found, however, that the trial court had stepped beyond the line of safeguarding the legal rights of the appellee and thereby deprived the appellants of some of their legal rights.

The first clause in the original injunction issued by Judge Sanborn enjoined the union from "in any manner, directly or indirectly, interfering with the business of the complainant." This clause was vacated by the higher court, and where the original order restrained the union from picketing in any manner the higher court forbids only "picketing in a threatening or intimidating manner."

All the clauses in the original injunction which prohibited the union from attempting to injure the business of the concern by establishing or maintaining a boycott, or seeking to influence other persons or corporations from doing business with it, are vacated by the higher court, which found no evidence that any boycott existed.

The case, which has been the source of much litigation both in Milwaukee and Chicago, began shortly after the iron molders went on strike May 1, 1906. The National Founders' Association, of which the Allis-Chalmers Company was a member, determined to make no more written contracts with the union and declared for the "open shop." The molders in most of the large cities throughout the country went on strike, and are still out, so far as many of the larger firms are concerned.

Shortly after Judge Sanborn, of Milwaukee, issued the injunction a number of union men were charged with contempt of court and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The national organization took the matter up and carried it to the higher court, the evidence being presented in Chicago about a year ago.

The Court of Appeals has had the matter under advisement since that time.

The decision of the court was written by Judge Baker and a concurring opinion by Judge Grosscup is attached to it. In opinion Judge Baker says: "The evidence shows that the appellee was entitled to injunctive relief. To keep other workmen out of appellee's foundries, some of the union men went to the extent of using vile and abusive language and actual assaults. None of the appellants ever challenged by appeal the justice of temporary injunction or the punishment for its violation. And on this appeal from the final decree not a shadow of justification is found for these acts of violence and intimidation. The only question is whether the trial court has stepped beyond the line of safeguarding the legal rights of the appellee and has thereby deprived the appellants of some of their legal rights.

"To organize for the purpose of securing improvement in the terms and conditions of labor, to quit work and to threaten to quit work as means of compelling or attempting to compel employers to accede to their demands for better terms and conditions are rights of workmen so thoroughly established in law that nothing remains except to determine in successive cases as they arise whether the means used in the endeavor to make the strike effective are lawful or unlawful."

In modifying the order of the lower court the Appellate Court inserted after the word "picketing," "in a threatening or intimidating manner," and explained the modification in the following language: "The parts of the decree which prohibit the use of persuasion and picketing can be justified only on the basis that such means are not lawfully to be applied in a genuine struggle of labor to obtain better terms and conditions—for surely men are not to be denied the right to pursue a legitimate end in a legitimate way simply because they may have overstepped the mark and trespassed upon the rights of their adversary. A barrier to the line, with punishment and damages for having crossed, is all that the adversary is entitled to ask.

"If the course of the new men who quit, or declined employment, was the result of the free play of their intellects and wills, then against them the appellee has no cause of action, and much less against men who merely furnished information and arguments to aid them in forming their judgment."

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF SAVINGS BANK INSURANCE FOR LABOR UNIONS?

Answered by Robertson G. Hunter, State Actuary; John F. Tobin, General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Daniel J. McDonald, Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council; James R. Crozier, Chairman Legislative Committee, A. F. of L.

GO HAND IN HAND.

ROBERTSON G. HUNTER.

IN June, 1907, an act was passed allowing savings banks in this state to issue life insurance and old age annuity policies. Two banks so far have taken advantage of the act and have established insurance departments. Two more have taken agencies; others will soon follow.

Why did the commonwealth of Massachusetts give permission to the savings banks to issue insurance and annuity policies? It did so for two reasons:

1. To cut down to the lowest possible minimum the cost of life insurance to those who could least afford to pay high prices.

2. To give the wage-earners an opportunity to get old-age annuity policies.

Whatever increase the purchasing power of the weekly wage increases the wage itself. Life insurance and old age annuities are as much a necessity of life as beef or groceries, for life insurance and old age annuities are simply other names for beef and groceries in the future when the wage earner has been taken away, or when he is too old to earn money. The savings banks, therefore, in offering insurance to the wage earner at cost, are increasing the working man's weekly wage.

One of the fundamental principles that underlies the trade union movement is the increasing of the members' wages so that the least skilful of the members will earn a living wage. A living wage should not be considered as just enough to buy bread and butter and a roof to cover one for the present, but one that should help to support the family in case the wage earner dies, or help to support him when he is past his earning power. Accordingly it is essential that a man should put aside a part of each weekly wage to provide for those two contingencies—one, at least, of which no man can dodge.

It will be seen that trade unionism and savings bank insurance go hand in hand. Both of them are trying to increase a man's wages, the first by increasing the amount of money that a man receives, the second by reducing the cost of a necessity of life. Moreover, trade

unionism is trying to get for its members a living wage and the savings banks are providing the best means by which that portion of the living wage, which is not needed for the present, is used to insure bread and butter for the future.

It is very easy, as well as desirable, for trade unions to make savings bank insurance a part of their movement. The law allows the savings banks to appoint agencies for the receipt of applications and the collection of premiums. Thus a trade union could become an agency for a bank and the members could pay their monthly premiums direct to the financial secretary of the union at the same time as they pay their monthly dues. This makes it very easy for the members to become policy-holders and saves them the collection fee that would go to the house-to-house collector of the industrial insurance company.

The insurance provided by the savings banks should appeal strongly to members of trade unions. It is absolutely essential that an institution that gives insurance at cost to the wage earner must have his complete confidence. He must be sure in his own mind that the institution is doing what it professes to do, that its promises to pay a sum of money 40 or 50 years from now will be carried out to the letter, and that the expenses will be kept as low as possible. Such an institution is found in the savings banks of this state, and with the safeguards and checks that the state has thrown around the issuance of insurance and old age annuities, there should be no doubt left in the minds of the trade unions that savings bank insurance is one of the most effective aids in bettering the conditions of their members. Every Massachusetts trade union should hold an agency from some savings bank.

* * *

LOCAL UNIONS AS AGENCIES.

JOHN F. TOBIN.

This subject is going to emphasize strongly the necessity of making provisions such as are contemplated in savings bank life insurance and annuities in determining the cost of living and what is known as fair wages.

I see no reason why the encouragement and promotion of this method of insurance will not, in a great measure, relieve the general public both from taxation and from voluntary contributions to assist those who, by reason of age and the infirmities going with age, have not been provided for or who have themselves not provided for what is known as the rainy day and have become a public charge.

I believe such insurance will do much to promote thrift and stimulate a desire to provide at least some measure of independence against the infirmities of age because of the inherent human desire to escape the humiliation of being a public charge. It is not the mere amount which may be provided by a savings bank life insurance and annuity policy that should be measured in this connection, but the fact that the practice of such economy as is necessary in this connection will lead to other economies which will enhance and promote savings against the period of old age, and also that trade union work will embrace this form of insurance as an important and necessary part in the consideration of all questions affecting wages.

I look forward hopefully to the time when the trade union and each of its local branches will become recruiting stations, not alone in Massachusetts, but in other states in the union, for the promotion of this form of insurance among its membership. The existing machinery in trade unions now having sick, death and other benefits is such as to make the promotion of savings bank life insurance a simple matter and a most effective agency in promoting that spirit of self-help and self-reliance which results from active participation in the work of the labor movement.

While trade union provision for sick, death and other benefits furnish a reasonable degree of security which may safely be said to be superior in stability to ordinary life insurance, it is still subject to the vicissitudes that beset trade unions. Savings bank insurance, on the other hand, furnishes all the security and stability of the savings bank, which is surrounded by competent official supervision and legislative protection, wherein the funds of the institutions are safely invested in selected securities which make them quite secure against loss.

I believe it is entirely feasible and within the scope of the law for local unions to act as agencies for savings banks in securing membership in its savings bank insurance department. It is not an uncommon practice in trade unions to set aside a portion of the local funds for the payment of benefits to out-of-work members, to sick and destitute members, and I see no reason why funds of the local union might not be applied in the direction of protecting insured members in the

payment of their premiums so as to perpetuate the insurance and encourage the membership to take an interest in and become participants in the benefits to be derived from such insurance.

The local unions that will first take up and push forward this important work will have the distinction of being the pioneers in what promises to be one of the most important auxiliaries in the promotion of the welfare of the working people. The trade unions have already taken some part in promoting the legislation necessary to introduce this form of insurance, and I believe that now is the time when we should all join in the work of popularizing and making general the application of this most promising form of insurance, so that Massachusetts may lead the way for other states and encourage them to pattern after and strive to improve or enlarge the scope of this work.

* * *

ADJUNCT OF TRADES UNIONS.

JAMES R. CROZIER.

At the recent convention of the Massachusetts state branch, A. F. of L., the savings bank insurance and old age annuity measures were unanimously endorsed, and the secretary was directed to send letters to all the labor unions in the state calling attention to the beneficent features of the scheme. That action put the stamp of labor's approval upon one of the misest and most humane economic measures ever suggested for improving the condition of the wage earner.

In my opinion it is only a matter of time when savings bank insurance will become an adjunct of every labor union in the state, because its benefits need only to be mentioned in order to be appreciated. One great problem in the unions has been how to provide for the aged and the incapacitated. Some unions have in part solved the problem by extensive benefit systems, which are excellent so far as they go. But here is an absolutely secure and extremely cheap system of life insurance and old age annuities presented and safeguarded by the excellent savings bank laws of the state which entirely meets our needs.

Here is an opportunity for trade unionists to obtain for a trifling monthly sum an old age annuity or a life insurance, guaranteed by the laws of the state—an opportunity which must certainly appeal to every intelligent wage earner. Care for the aged being one of the aims of trade unions, the annuity policy offered by savings banks which have taken advantage of the new law is in line with one of the chief purposes of the unions.

I expect that very soon savings bank insurance will be a recognized and prominent adjunct of trade union work and

that every labor unionist whose life is insurable will have either a life, an endowment or an annuity policy. The Massachusetts savings bank insurance plan seems to me in every way far preferable to the English scheme of old age pensions.

* * *

A METHOD OF AFFILIATION.

DANIEL J. M'DONALD.

Trades unions are formed to elevate humanity by increasing wages and by bettering the condition of the laboring classes. In work along each of these two lines they have been far more useful and effective, than is generally believed. Each dollar increase in wages and each hour of leisure secured gives larger opportunity for education, thought and the gaining of knowledge.

Among the greatest of the loads borne by the workers are uncertainty of employment, heavy expenses of sickness and of death of the worker himself or of those dependent upon him or of those upon whom he is dependent; the loss of wages during such times of trouble and the lack of provision for old age. So small is the utmost possible amount of a working-man's savings that almost invariably it is swept away, sometimes repeatedly, by one of these causes and old age finds the worker penniless.

Any movement like this of savings bank insurance that proposes to lift the financial load at times of sickness and non-employment, and makes provision for old age, is in direct line of trade union effort. By providing for future emergencies it promotes independence and lifts a load of anxiety. The man is more able to fit himself for advancement. The British labor movement has been noted from the beginning for the variety and extent of its financial assistance to its members in times of trouble. Unity, solidarity, steadiness of purpose, devotion and faithfulness of membership have been the results. The splendid achievements in English labor legislation, far surpassing anything we can hope for in many years, are due to the unity of purpose and action produced largely by the fraternal care for each member. In this country we need to exercise more care for the welfare of each member, in order that each member may be more devoted to the welfare of the whole.

The ideal method of affiliation, if there is to be affiliation, between the labor movement and savings bank insurance, is for each union to insist that each of its members shall be properly and adequately insured; that the premiums due on his insurance shall be part of his regular dues to the union and shall be collected along with the other regular dues and

paid over in a lump to the bank; that failure to pay the necessary premiums shall work loss of membership, just the same as failure to pay other dues. What should be insured against—sickness, injury, loss of employment, death, old age—is open to discussion.

Such action would increase the membership of trade unions, prevent lapses and increase effectiveness along all lines of work.

But no matter how complete and inclusive the work of the unions might be in these lines, there would still be left a large number of hard-working men who without fault of theirs would reach old age without any provision made for it. To these, as a matter of right, the state should pay at least enough, as an old age pension, to keep them from want.

Careful, minute and painstaking explanation of the methods, details and the benefits to be expected, both individually and collectively, are necessary for the increase of savings bank insurance sentiment among trade unionists. They helped to make it possible; they should help to make it popular. They will if they understand it, and not otherwise. Unless some few take upon themselves the study and persistent advocacy of the measure, bringing out every point in its favor, answering every objection, and constantly hammering at it, it will never become as popular as it should. Let its friends induce one or two unions, small or large, to adopt it in the manner herein described, and after that its spread all through the organized labor movement, with reasonable work in pushing it, would be certain.

All these efforts on behalf of humanity appeal more especially to union men; their minds are more awake than are the minds of others to the importance to the race and to the individual of bettering the conditions of the working classes. If they were not more alive than others to these essential things, labor and civilization would be retrograding instead of progressing.

SANDY'S RETORT.

Yankee—"I'll have you know, stranger, that I belong to Chicago."

Sandy—"Deed, an' wha'd hae thoct it? Frae the way ye've been speaking I thought Chicago belonged to you."—Home Magazine.

AN OLD FRIEND.

"Maude was afraid the girls wouldn't notice her engagement ring."

"Did they?"

"Did they! Six of them recognized it at once."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN 1907.

THE Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its annual report on wholesale prices in its Bulletin No. 75. The present publication gives wholesale prices for 258 representative staple articles for the year 1907, completing a series of prices for the 18 years, 1890 to 1907.

The report shows that wholesale prices, considering the 258 commodities as a whole, reached a higher level in 1907 than at any other time during the eighteen-year period covered. The average for the year 1907 was 5.7 per cent higher than for 1906; 44.4 per cent higher than for 1897, the year of lowest prices during the eighteen-year period; and 29.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Prices reached their highest point during the eighteen-year period in October, 1907, the average for that month being 1.2 per cent higher than the average for the year 1907 and 2.8 per cent higher than the average for December, 1906, the month of highest prices in 1906.

Of the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained, 172 showed an increase in the average price for 1907 as compared with 1906, 35 showed no change in the average price for the year, and 51 showed a decrease in price.

When the commodities are considered by groups, all of the nine groups showed an increase in price in 1907 as compared with 1906. For farm products taken as a whole this increase was greatest, namely, 10.9 per cent; for food, 4.6 per cent; for cloths and clothing, 5.6 per cent; for fuel and lighting, 2.4 per cent; for metals and

implements, 6.1 per cent; for lumber and building materials, 4.9 per cent; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent; for house-furnishing goods, 6.8 per cent; and for the miscellaneous group, 5 per cent.

While the general average of wholesale prices for the year 1907 was higher than the average for 1906, the tendency upward did not continue throughout the year, for after the high point was reached in October, there was a heavy decline in November, and a still further decline in December, the average for that month being 3.5 per cent below the October average. This heavy decline in the latter part of the year was quite general, the prices of 132 of the 258 articles in December being below the high point of the year and of 46 lower than in any other month of the year.

YEAR.	Relative Prices of all Commodities.
1890	112.9
1891	111.7
1892	106.1
1893	105.6
1894	96.1
1895	93.6
1896	90.4
1897	89.7
1898	93.4
1899	101.7
1900	110.5
1901	108.5
1902	112.9
1903	113.6
1904	113.0
1905	115.9
1906	122.5
1907	129.5

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH IN 1907, BY GROUPS.

(Average price for 1890-1899—100.0.)

Date.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and Clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and imple- ments.
1907.					
January	129.0	117.0	123.2	135.8	147.9
February	134.6	118.2	123.9	136.6	149.1
March	135.4	116.7	124.6	135.5	148.8
April	136.5	113.9	125.3	132.1	148.6
May	139.9	113.8	125.9	132.6	148.8
June	144.2	115.2	126.9	131.2	148.1
July	140.5	114.9	128.0	132.9	146.9
August	141.0	115.3	128.3	134.1	142.7
September	145.5	117.4	129.2	135.2	140.8
October	144.4	123.5	128.8	139.9	135.4
November	128.9	122.8	128.2	139.9	133.3
December	128.3	120.8	127.1	133.6	129.8
Average, 1907	137.1	117.8	126.7	135.0	143.4

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1907.

(Average price for 1890-1899—100.0.)

Date.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and Chemicals.	House furnish- ing goods.	Miscel- laneous.	All com- modities.
1907.					
January	145.9	102.1	115.0	126.0	127.9
February	147.3	103.5	115.0	123.8	129.0
March	149.1	103.4	117.2	128.5	129.4
April	150.5	105.0	117.5	128.9	129.1
May	150.4	104.8	117.5	129.5	129.6
June	149.8	104.4	118.5	128.8	130.1
July	149.2	108.1	119.6	130.3	130.3
August	149.0	119.1	120.5	127.5	130.2
September	147.2	119.1	120.5	127.8	130.8
October	144.9	116.7	120.5	129.5	131.0
November	142.2	115.8	120.2	124.3	128.9
December	137.2	112.4	120.2	120.6	126.4
Average, 1907.....	146.9	109.6	118.5	127.1	129.5

ESSENCE OF LABOR'S CONTENTION ON INJUNCTION ABUSE.

Issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

THE crass ignorance of corporation lawyers and a hostile press is so rampant on the position and attitude of labor upon the abuse of the injunction process that we deem it a public service as plainly and concisely as possible to submit labor's attitude and contention. It will be seen that labor neither questions the integrity of nor desires to "shackle" the courts; that it stands for and insists upon absolute equality before the law—nothing more, nothing less. We believe we have the right to demand that the press, however hostile, shall not wilfully misrepresent or misinterpret labor's position. We ask a careful consideration of labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation.

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country, which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—tomorrow or next day, when no such dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt

of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers, when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission; and it further follows that:

An injunction never was intended to apply and never should be applied, and in fact never is applied, in cases other than in disputes which arise between workmen and their employers.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply, and legally can not be applied, where there is another ample remedy at law.

We assert that labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amendable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process, as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves, despite the injunction, renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be in-

voked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We reassert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.

With our position so often emphasized and so generally known, it is nothing less than wilful untruth and misrepresentation for any one to declare that it is our purpose to obtain any special privilege, particularly the undesirable and unenviable liberty of creating a privileged class of wrong-doers.

When the real purposes and high aspirations of our movement and the legislation it seeks at the hands of the law-making power of our country shall be better understood by all our people, and the great uplifting work which we have already achieved shall find a better appreciation among those who now so unjustly attack and antagonize us, our opponents will be remembered for their ignoble work and course.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some sections of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

Denver, Colo., July 7, 1908.

DIFFIDENT.

"The office should seek the man, you know."

"That's all right," replied the avowed aspirant, "but I gave it a fair chance, and it seemed diffident."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WAGES AND PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1907.

According to Bulletin No. 77 of the Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which has just been placed in the hands of the printer, an investigation of the principal wage working occupations in 4,169 establishments representing the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country showed that the average wages per hour in 1907 were 3.7 per cent higher than in 1906, the regular hours of labor per week were 0.4 per cent lower than in 1906, and the number of employees in the establishments investigated was 1.0 per cent greater than in 1906.

Investigations covering the sales of 1,014 dealers in 68 localities show that the retail prices of 30 principal articles of food, weighted according to consumption in representative workmen's families, were 4.2 per cent higher in 1907 than in 1906. As the advance in retail prices from 1906 to 1907 was greater than the advance in wages per hour, the purchasing power of an hour's wages, as measured by food, was slightly less in 1907 than in 1906, the decrease being one-half of 1 per cent.

Average hourly wages in 1907 were higher than in any other year of the eighteen-year period, 1890 to 1907, and more than 20 per cent higher than the average in any year from 1890 to 1900. As compared in each case with the average for the ten-year period, 1890, to 1899, average hourly wages in 1907 were 28.8 per cent higher, the number of employees in the establishments investigated was 44.4 per cent greater, and the average hours of labor per week were 5.0 per cent lower.

The average price of food in 1907 was also higher than in any other year of the eighteen-year period, 1890 to 1907. The average price of 30 principal articles, weighted according to family consumption of the various articles, was 20.6 per cent higher in 1907 than the average price for the 10 years from 1890 to 1899. Compared with the average for the same ten-year period, the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1907 was 6.8 per cent greater.

The increase in average hourly wages in 1907 over 1906 was quite general, occurring in 40 of the 41 industries covered by the investigation of the Bureau of Labor. The greatest increase was in the manufacture of cotton goods where the average wages per hour in 1907 were 19.9 per cent higher than in 1906. In the manufacture of paper and wood pulp the increase was 10.1 per cent; in 8 other industries the increase was 5 per cent, but less than 10 per cent, and in 30 industries the increase was less than 5 per

cent. In one industry, Bessemer steel, there was a decrease of wages of 0.9 per cent. In the 41 industries as a whole, weighted according to importance, the increase in wages per hour was 3.7 per cent.

Of the 30 articles of food covered by the investigation 29 were higher in price in 1907 than in 1906. The articles which showed the greatest advance in prices are flour 8.9 per cent, butter 8.0 per cent, evaporated apples 7.8 per cent, milk 7.3 per cent, corn meal 6.8 per cent, cheese 6.7 per cent, and potatoes 5.4 per cent. The only article which showed a decrease is tea, the decrease being 0.2 per cent. The average prices of 20 of the 30 articles were higher in 1907 than in any other year of the eighteen-year period, 1890 to 1907.

The following table giving relative wages per hour, relative retail prices of food, and relative purchasing power of hourly wages, measured by retail prices of food, for the eighteen-year period, 1890 to 1907, makes easy a comparison of year with year:

[Relative numbers computed on basis of average for 1890-1899—100.0.]

Relative wages per hour, retail prices of food, and purchasing power of hourly wages, measured by retail prices of food, 1890 to 1907.

Year.	Wages per hour.	Retail prices of food weighted according to family consumption.	Purchasing power of hourly wages measured by retail prices of food.
1890.....	100.3	102.4	97.9
1891.....	100.3	103.8	96.6
1892.....	100.8	101.9	98.9
1893.....	100.9	104.4	96.6
1894.....	97.9	99.7	98.2
1895.....	98.3	97.8	100.5
1896.....	99.7	95.5	104.4
1897.....	99.6	96.3	103.4
1898.....	100.2	98.7	101.5
1899.....	102.0	99.5	102.5
1900.....	105.5	101.1	104.4
1901.....	108.0	105.2	102.7
1902.....	112.2	110.9	101.2
1903.....	116.3	110.3	105.4
1904.....	117.0	111.7	104.7
1905.....	118.9	112.4	105.8
1906.....	124.2	115.7	107.3
1907.....	128.8	120.6	106.8

A HYPOCRITE.

Teacher—"Johnny, what is a hypocrite?"

Johnny—"A boy wot comes to school with a smile on his face."—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES

Of Artisans and Laborers in the Service of the United States.

(Department of Commerce and Labor.)

THE act of May 30, 1908, entitled "An Act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," which came into effect on August 1, 1908, is a measure of great importance in the domain of labor legislation. Under previous laws, compensation in case of injury is paid to employees in the railway mail service and in the life saving service. The new law applies to persons employed by the government as artisans or laborers in the following services: Arsenals; navy yards; river and harbor construction; fortification construction; hazardous employment in the reclamation service, namely, in construction and in control and management of works; hazardous employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission; government manufacturing establishments.

According to a rough estimate made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, about 75,000 government employees come within the provisions of the law. Compensation will be paid under this act only for such injuries to an employee as occur in the course of his employment and cause inability to pursue his employment for more than fifteen days. Compensation is not paid if the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employee injured. The act applies only to injuries received on or after August 1, 1908.

The compensation consists of a continuance during the period of disability, but not over one year, of the same pay which the employee was receiving at the time of the injury. If the employee is killed by the accident or dies from the results of the injury received and leaves a widow or children under 16 years of age or dependent parents, the same amount of compensation is paid to these dependent relatives until the completion of the twelve months' period.

The administration of the act is instructed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. All questions of negligence or misconduct are to be determined by him, and in case of death from injury, the distribution of the compensation among the dependent relatives entitled to it must be made according to his orders. Cases of injuries to employees coming under this act must be reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and compensation may be paid only when approved by him.

No compensation will be paid either for injury or death unless the persons entitled to such compensation make ap-

plication for the same. This application must be made by the injured employee, or, in case of his death, by his dependents, and forwarded by the official superior of the injured employee, accompanied by a physician's certificate, through the regular official channels to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The Secretary is authorized by the act to demand such additional information, or order such investigation, as is necessary for the proper administration of the law. Regulations have been prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the guidance of officials and employees in the government service, and the necessary forms and blanks have been prepared, printed and distributed among the government offices throughout the country, where persons are employed who come under the provisions of this act.

According to these regulations, reports of injuries must be made by the official superior of the employee to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor not later than the second day after the accident. Application for compensation must be made as soon as possible after the first fifteen days of disability. If the application is approved, the compensation will be paid during disability, but for a period not exceeding six months, at the end of which period the injured person must make application for re-examination by a physician provided by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and after this examination has been made and reported, a new approval by the Secretary for further payment of compensation is necessary. This procedure is demanded by section 5 of the act. The only other condition required is a presentation to the disbursing officer on each pay day of a physician's certificate as to the disability of the injured person, approved by the official superior.

Applications of dependents for compensation in case of the death of an employee from accidental injury must be made within 90 days after such death.

The records of the application of this act will furnish valuable material for statistics of accidents, which, for this country, are quite meager. In order to make the statistics more complete and valuable, reports of all accidental injuries to government employees, regardless of the application of this act, have been requested from all government establishments and offices. As the number of United States government employees exceeds 300,000, these statistics will prove of great scientific value and practical use in the future.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

INDUSTRIAL hygiene forms the subject of an article by Dr. George M. Kober in Bulletin No. 75 of the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

It has long been known that certain trades and occupations are dangerous or injurious to health. The character of the occupation influences to a great extent not only the average expectation of life, but also the prevalence of certain diseases.

It is known, for example, that bronchitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis are extremely frequent in dusty occupations, and that the sharp angular particles of iron and stone dust are more liable to produce injury of the respiratory passages than coal, flour, grain, and other kinds of dust. It is also known that workers in lead, mercury, arsenic, phosphorus, poisonous dyes, etc., suffer from their injurious effects, and that other occupations, such as mining, railroading, and those which necessitate working with or around moving machinery involve special danger to life and limb.

With the growth of the factory system and the extensive use in manufacture of many materials more or less injurious the subject of industrial accidents and industrial diseases is everywhere assuming more and more importance. Great differences are found in the conditions under which work of the same character

is performed in different establishments. Conditions dangerous or injurious to health exist in some establishments, while they are entirely avoided in others. Certain occupations which have been regarded as more or less dangerous have been shown by experience to be safe when the proper precautions are taken.

Doctor Kober in his article has endeavored to point out the relation of certain trades or occupations to the health of the workers, the sources of the dangers in various trades, and the means of minimizing or entirely avoiding them. The various classes of occupations discussed are: Indoor occupations; occupations involving exposure to irritating dust, under which are included metallic and mineral dust, vegetable dust, and animal dust; occupations involving exposure to infective matter in dust, such as rag and paper, wool and hair industries; occupations involving exposure to poisonous dust, particularly lead dust and arsenical dust; occupations involving exposure to irritating gases or vapors; occupations involving exposure to extremes of heat, sudden changes, and abnormal atmospheric pressure, constrained attitudes, overexercise of various parts of the body, exposure to machinery, etc.; coal mining and railway service; occupations involving the inhalation of organic gases and vapors; the employment of women and children.

TRADES UNION PUBLICITY.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

XII. Graphic Displays.

One of the reasons why the "yellow press" has been so popular with the masses is because it has made so much of its art department. The editor takes the side out of a house in which a crime has been committed, to show the various stages of the latest murder case. An arrow shows where the shot was fired, a cross indicates where the body was found, a dotted line marks the route taken by the escaping murderer, as indicated by his foot-prints. The trade union may employ with great advantage the principle which is here involved. People are more easily impressed with pictures than they are by any other printed matter.

The trade union, particularly a national organization, has an excellent opportunity to advertise what it is doing through an exhibit which may be placed in public or semi-public places, or on special occasions when exhibits are in order. International expositions always have a social-

economy section in which the human side of life is presented to the visitors. It would pay the trade union to here tell its story. The various organizations interested in the prevention of tuberculosis have recently been renting stores in prominent sections of the city in order to give the public a graphic illustration of conditions, telling how these conditions may be relieved and prevented. There are many local occasions when exhibits of the trade union might be placed to advantage. Possibly, in some cases, an arrangement might be made with stores which are recognized as being thoroughly union, to have exhibits placed either in their show windows or in some other part of the store, indicating the difference between a union factory and a non-union factory, and showing the advantage in buying union-made goods. Such exhibits may consist of photographs, sketches and other graphic features, which tell, at a glance, what might otherwise require a lengthy statement to make clear.

Maps and diagrams may be employed to show developments in the trade-union movement, and the increase of its membership, the comparisons between trade-union and non-union work, wages and living conditions, and the possibilities in the labor movement presented socially, educationally, physically and morally. A variety of symbols may be used in this connection. The lantern slide and moving picture is one of the best ways of presenting the work of the trade union to the public. The possibilities in this direction are almost unlimited.

In the extension work which every trade union must support, if it would maintain its life and propagate its principles, it should give more attention to the local labor paper. While the sending in of news items is important, the trade-union advertiser should employ the ma-

terial which has just been mentioned in the form of half-tones and line-cuts, which are to be printed in the labor paper. A calendar issued at the beginning of the year and containing daily, brief and suggestive messages from well-known writers on labor subjects, and printed upon separate sheets, one for each day, will serve as an educator in the cause of the trade union. Such a calendar, well-printed and made of good paper, will be prized in the home. Another style of calendar may be gotten out for general distribution which would consist simply of good cardboard having printed upon it the months of the year and a picture of the labor temple or some other emblem which is distinctive of the trade union, and containing also one strong, suggestive motto which will present in a few words the big idea for which the trade union stands.

WHAT WE WANT.

By JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

We are the hewers and delvers who toil
for another's gain;
The common clod, and the rabble, stunted
of brow and brain.

What do we want, the gleaners, of the
harvest we have reaped?
What do we want, the neuters, of the
honey we have heaped?

We want the drones to be driven away
from our golden hoard;
We want to share in the harvest, we want
to sit at the board;
We want what sword or suffrage has
never yet won for man;
The fruits of his toil God promised when
the curse of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and sceptre, the
cross and the sacred word,
In all the years, and the kingdom is not
yet here of the Lord.
We are tired of useless waiting; we are
tired of fruitless prayers.
Soldier and churchman and lawyer—the
failure, is it not theirs?

What gain is it to the people that a God
laid down His life.
If twenty centuries after His world be a
world of strife?
If the serried ranks be facing each other
with ruthless eyes,
And steel in their hands, what profits a
Savior's sacrifice?

Ye have tried, and failed to rule us; in
vain to direct have tried.
Not wholly the fault of the ruler, not ut-
terly blind the guide.

Mayhap there needs not a ruler, mayhap
we can find the way;
At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye
have led astray.

What matter if king or council or presi-
dent holds the rein,
If crime and poverty ever be links in the
bondman's chain?
What careth the burden bearer that Lib-
erty packed his load,
If hunger presses behind him with a
sharp and ready goad?

There's a serf whose chains are of paper,
there's a king with a parchment
crown;
There are robber knights and brigands in
factory, field and town,
But the vassal pays his tribute to a lord
of wage and rent;
And the baron's toll is Shylock's with a
flesh and blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all
night in a narrow room;
The child, defrauded of childhood, tiptoes
all day at the loom;
The soul must starve, for the body can
barely on husks be fed;
And the loaded dice of the gambler settles
the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson,
and robbed him of learning's light;
But his sluggish brain is moving; his
sinews have all their might.
Look well to your gates of Gaza, your
privilege, pride and caste;
The giant is blind but thinking, and his
locks are growing fast.

TRAITORS AND INGRATES

The Union's Burden—Would Wreck Trade Organizations if They Had the Power to Do So.

THE white man has his burden; the Ethiopian and the Mongolian must also carry their load.

No nation, no people, no organization, is exempt. Hence it is but natural that the industrial organizations, trade and labor unions, should have their special burden to carry.

The union's burden is not a light one, but like every other being and institution on earth, the union must carry the load.

It is not the opposition to the trade union movement that constitutes the union burden. It is not the attacks of its enemies. It is not the malicious libels and slanders which are heaped wholesale upon the organization and its officers and members.

It is not the dense ignorance and prevailing prejudice that at times seem like an unsurmountable barrier which tries the strength of the union movement.

It is the same old burden. It is the Judas kiss—the traitor.

Members of a trade union are not so carefully selected. The door is generally open to all who apply for membership, and can prove that they are qualified to work at their chosen trade or calling.

Some of these applicants come without being well recommended.

A labor organization is the only society, with the exception of the body politic, which must take into its midst its very foes. The state can send its enemies in institutions provided for the criminals. Not so with the trade union. The very worst that the labor organization can do with its criminals is to expel them, which may be done as a last resort, because it is at variance with the objects and ethics of the trade union movement.

To rescue industrial slaves and mould

them into independent and upright workmen is a gigantic task, because the corruption and perversion of human nature make it so.

Every trade union official and every loyal member of a labor organization knows that his local union is burdened with members who have come in to get even with the organization or with somebody who has benefited them in the hour of need.

These ingrates and traitors are the union's burden, and they would wreck the organization and themselves included, if they only had the power to do so.

A dog that bites the hand that feeds it is a malicious cur.

Have you any of that canine breed in your midst?

If you have, you need to watch the animal.

These traitors and curs work night and day, in season and out of season, as if they were in the employ of the employer as the enemies of organized labor.

Plenty of cases are on record where these spies and hounds in the pay of the enemy have been sent into the unions for the purpose of destroying the organization.

But whether these Judases have received the pieces of silver or not is not the question. If the traitors are working without salary, it only proves that they are still greater degenerates.

The highwayman and the burglar who robs you of your money or breaks into your house, if caught, is sent to the penitentiary, but he is an angel compared with the traitor who breaks into your union in order to annihilate it, and thus rob you of your wages, your eight hour workday and all that the trade union movement has given you.—Organized Labor, San Francisco.

GIVE US A JOURNAL FREE FROM ABUSE.

We could not help feeling a sense of shame not long since when a member who had been in the habit of giving his Journal over to a friend to read, wrote that a certain issue contained so much mudslinging and dirty rant that he would not let his friend see it. Several others wrote us about the same time, complaining in the same manner. We have received a large number of communications

lately from members throughout the country who have the best interests of the movement at heart, expressing their approval of our determination to keep the Journal freer from the attacks of maligners and character assassins in the future. In fact, so many have written to us on this subject that we recognize a demand, on the part of a large majority of our members, that the Journal be kept more

free from such matter in the future. This sentiment, however, seems not to be understood by some of the reporters, as we were forced again this month to exclude some of the same kind of matter. A certain reporter who sought the columns of the Journal recently for the purpose of applying the term "scab" and other similar epithets to some of his fellow members, tried to ring in a scold on the editor in this issue to assail him for his so-called "czarlike censorship." Those who want a Journal that they will not be ashamed to hand to a friend outside of the movement have told us plainly that we did not exercise sufficient censorship on some of the reports lately. The men

who share this sentiment are in the majority. They want a clean Journal and we are going to give it to them in spite of scolds and threats. The appellation of a "czarlike censorship" does not apply in this case and the skin of the editor is too thick to feel any sting from such unjust rebukes. Matter of the kind mentioned will positively continue to be excluded so long as the present editor holds the fort.

The expression of good, clean, wholesome thought on trade matters and union matters is what the Journal readers want and not a waste of space with columns of baseless harangues against the characters of each other.—Coopers' International Journal.

JIMMY, THE BOY WITHOUT A BOYHOOD.

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN.

THE next time you call Jimmy into the office to give him a dressing down, stop for a minute and take in how he's dressed up. Get a good look at him. Notice the cracks in his cheap shoes and the perilously thin spots in his near-wool suit and—don't say it. Of course he gets on your nerves—so does your own youngster. Jimmy's just a boy and you're expecting more out of him than opportunity or years have had a chance to put into him.

He's a pretty fair sort of boy when you come to think it over. The very fact that he's at work so early in the springtime of life shows that there's good stuff in him. Back home something is wrong or gone. Perhaps he's trying to fill a father's shoes, and men's shoes wobble on boys' feet—so do men's responsibilities.

He hasn't lived long enough to realize how beautiful it is to be dutiful. He's doing his little best without even the reward of self-complacency. Jimmy's mother has cried all of the joy and hope out of her life. She lives in the "land of gray days" with memories of what might have been, or worse still, with temptations toward what may not be. They both have such long days that when he gets home she's too fagged to shape his soul or mold his morals. So now and then Jimmy does do something wrong. What's more, he loafes and he loiters. He forgets—he trifles—he's often so tired that he gets lazy. But you're paying Jimmy as much as five dollars for working six days of eight hours each (except when you give him the opportunity of having a cold supper by sending him out to your house with a bundle, after his paid-for duties are over)—so you have a

master's right to roar at him and say things to him that would turn you into a pugilist if you heard some other six footer yell them at your boy. Do you ever stop to think what an amount of respect you arouse and what an example of self control you set when you lose your temper to a carrot top in knee pants? But go on, break him, he hasn't enough at home to dull his spirit—finish the job, kick all the buoyancy out of his nature and let him fulfill the promise of his childhood by reaching manhood cowed and careless.

He's impertinent once in a while. He doesn't know any better half the time. And when it isn't through ignorance it's through weariness. Boys weren't meant to be fretted with responsibility.

Oh, give Jimmy a better show! He's worth it. Win him over to you. Call him in once in a while and tell him where he fits in the machine. Show him that it's just as important to get a letter into the mails in time as it is to write the letter. Explain why it is just as necessary to deliver a message promptly as it was to send the message. He'll do wonders with a little encouragement. He'll grin all over every time you notice him and put twice as much vim into stunts if he knows that you're watching him, not only to find out if he is doing badly, but also to see if he's doing well. It won't hurt your dignity in the least to drop your importance as boss and show yourself a friendly human occasionally. It's only very little men with very big heads and very small souls who want to be pompous around a kid.

It's a queer kind of human nature but they who need the most help usually raise the least yelp. What if Jimmy's wages

don't piece out and half a dollar would mean meat once a day instead of once a week?

You simply don't think—that's all. Your boyhood is so far behind you and your ambitions are so great before you and your children are so lucky that there's nothing in your life to turn your thoughts toward Jimmy's problems.

It isn't really meanness when you forget he hasn't had a raise in a year. It isn't really brutality when you say things

to him which you wouldn't dare tell your truck driver. It isn't conscious injustice when you measure him with your own ability and brains—you just don't think. Somehow or other, dollar making is thickening you in the tender places. Prosperity has softened the callouses of your own yesterdays. You only forget that a man who "comes through" ought to give a little more than he gets from a boy who has no boyhood.

WHISKEY DRINKERS READ THIS.

The following story has been floating around through the press for a good many years. Just now, when a prohibition wave is sweeping over the country, it is interesting as an evidence of the divergent views of two men who were at one time very much in the public eye. But if it be true, as many have stated who claimed to know Bob Ingersoll, that he was a total abstainer; and knowing as we do that Bishop Potter became sponsor for a saloon in New York, but a few years ago, the story could have no basis in fact so far as these two eminent gentlemen were concerned. It is a beautiful word picture, however, and interesting because of that, if for no other reason:

"Some years ago Robert J. Ingersoll sent to a famous Kentuckian a jug of old whiskey and with it went the following note:

"I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever drove a skeleton from the feast or painted landscapes on the brain of man. 'Tis the mingled soul of wheat and corn. In it you will find the sunshine and shadow that chase each other o'er billowy fields, the carol of the lark, the breath of June, the dead of night, the wealth of summer and autumn, rich content, all golden with imprisoned light. Drink it and you will hear the voices of men and maidens singing gaily the harvest home, mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it and you will feel within your brain the starried dawns and dreamy dusk of perfect days. For forty years this liquor joy has been within staves of oak longing to touch the lips of man."

"The jug and the note were seen by Bishop H. C. Potter of New York, who affixed the following postscript to the letter:

"I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever brought a skeleton into the closet or painted scenes of lust and bloodshed in the brain of man. It is the ghost of wheat and corn crazed by the loss of their natural bodies. In it you

will find transient sunshine, chased by a shadow as cold as an arctic midnight; in it the breath of June grows icy and the carol of the lark gives place to the foreboding of the raven. Drink it and your eyes shall behold strange women and your heart shall utter perverse things. Drink it and you have woe, sorrow, babbling, wounds without cause, and worse, orphan children mourning the loss of a father who yet lives. Drink it deep and long and serpents will pass in your ears, twine themselves about your body and seize you with their fangs, at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. For forty years this liquid death has been within the staves of oak as harmless there as purest water. I send it to you that you may put an enemy to your mouth and steal away your brains and yet I call myself your friend.'"—Labor Clarion.

FAILURE?

What is a failure? It's only a spur

To a man who receives it right,
And it makes the spirit within him stir
To go in once more and fight.

If you never have failed, it's an even guess

You never have won a high success.

What is a miss? It's a practice shot

Which we often must make to enter
The list of those who can hit the spot
Of the bull's eye in the center.

If you never have sent your bullet wide
You never have put a mark inside.

What is a knockdown? A count of ten

Which a man may take for a rest;
It will give him a chance to come up again

And do his particular best.

If you've never been bumped in a rattling go,

You never have come to the scratch, I know.

—Edmund Vance Cook.

UNION BENEFITS.

THE following interesting article on this subject appeared in a recent issue of the Labor World, and it is commended to the attention of our members:

Features of trades unionism which are rarely referred to outside of trade journals and of which the general public is least informed are those which pertain to the care of the sick, the injured, the out-of-work, and the burial of the dead. However, it is a fact which has often been commented upon by the organized charitable societies that the fewest applications for aid come from the ranks of the organized workmen, even in times of great public distress, such as the country has recently passed through. The facts regarding the social care of the members of trades unions who require material assistance have not been given sufficient prominence in the trade journals; the trades unions rather have placed their industrial aims at the forefront and seem to have carefully hidden their social benefits. It should be borne in mind that society is now devoting considerable time and not a little money to the question of self-help and the relief of distress.

A general campaign of publicity by the unions compiling and publishing data regarding their beneficial systems would eliminate much of the prejudice which exists among those who are not familiar with the trades union movement. Not only this, but it would show to the people that the unions are bearing their share of the social burden, and have been doing it for years without ostentation or the blare of trumpets. Nearly every union organized under the Federation of Labor has a comprehensive benefit system, embracing help for the unemployed, burial of the dead, traveling benefit, tool insurance, sick funds or other measure of relief. And these are generally administered at the minimum of cost, largely because they are incidental to the industrial work of the unions.

The Cigarmakers' Union, for instance, has an elaborate system of benefits covering nearly every phase of social endeavor and administered at a cost which is surprisingly low. The carpenters, machinists, brewers, mine workers, boot and shoe workers and other unions administer an almost fabulous sum of money in benefits without cost to their members other than the regular administrative expenses of the unions. These are features of the trades union movement which are least known and which should receive the widest publicity because of the great general good they accomplished.

The International Typographical Union has established a benefit system in a different manner from all other trades unions of the country. It has never had an out-of-work benefit nor a sick benefit, though a large number of its subordinate bodies contain these features in their constitutions. The printers, as a rule, conduct sick benefit auxiliary societies, membership in the union in good standing being a requisite of enrollment in them. In Baltimore, for instance, the Franklin Society, a benefit association auxiliary to the union, has a membership of 135 and pays a sick benefit of \$5 a week for a period of 26 weeks and \$3 a week for another half year. The funeral benefit is \$150. This is done by the payment of \$5.20 dues a year. The society has a reserve fund of nearly \$3,000. The administration expenses, of course, are practically nothing. There are many like associations of printers throughout the country operated practically along the same lines. The national union, however, has long maintained a burial fund of which all members are beneficiaries.

Except in times of great stress due to panics or local upheavals in the printing trade, an out-of-work benefit was never a necessity. The system of subbing in vogue for time immemorial in newspaper offices obviated it. This subbing system is little understood by other trades unionists, largely because the newspaper printer is something of a social outlaw because of his unusual hours of work. But the method of voluntarily laying off from work by the regular situation holder and placing an unemployed member in his place during his absence has in the past fulfilled more than the requirements of a direct out-of-work benefit. The printers maintain this system by a rigid insistence upon a rule that any man may engage a substitute in his stead at any time without the consent of the foreman, so that employment is free to all. In recent years this method has met with strong opposition and it is predicted that it will eventually be supplanted by a direct out-of-work benefit.

In 1892 the national printers' organization founded a home for sick and infirm printers at Colorado Springs, Colo. This institution has since been developed to a high state of efficiency and is celebrated throughout the world for its work in the cure for tuberculosis. It is said that institutions conducted by private parties in the vicinity of the home are about four times as expensive to its patients with half the accommodations of the printers' home. The only re-

quirement of admission to the home is membership in the union for five years. The residents are free from taxation, and are paid pensions of \$2 a month, besides receiving all necessary medical attention, clothing and other necessities. The cost per inmate averages about \$28 to \$30 a month. The home is maintained by monthly dues of 15 cents a member. The property is now a valuable asset of the union.

In the last few years there has been an insistent demand from the membership for a pension for old printers who are domiciled at the home and in 1907 a plan was adopted by an overwhelming

vote, giving to men 60 years of age who are unable to work, a pension of \$4 a week without time limit.

. It would be well and it has been suggested by close students of the trades union movement, if this benefit system were compiled and given wide circulation, the best channel for this compilation, it would appear, is the American Federation of Labor. Probably at its coming session a commission for this purpose may be appointed. At all events, the trades unions would lose nothing by making public this feature of their administration.

SOUTH SEES GREAT INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION MEETING.

Atlanta, Nov. 19.—At a banquet this evening in the Hotel Piedmont, Governor Hoke Smith, as toastmaster, opened the Second Annual Convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Addresses were made by Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education, and by Theodore C. Search, President of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

UNIFYING INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

Dr. Brown dwelt on the fact that trade schools or technical schools of any kind should be intimately connected with the general movement of public education. He said in part:

"We shall get a much better system of industrial education in this country if the new movement can be kept in close alliance with our great systems of public schools as already established, than if we undertake to set up an entirely new system that has no part nor lot in the general education movement of our time. The special phase of this subject of which I wish to speak is the unifying influence which is to be exerted within the next few years by industrial art and by the spirit of art as it is to be found in our general education and also in our industrial education.

"It is difficult even at this day to speak of art before an American audience without seeming to belittle the subject under discussion. We have not yet got beyond the idea that art is something very like millinery. When I speak of the tendency of our time to emphasize the art side of education, what I have in mind is something much more serious and substantial. Art is that part of education which lays emphasis, first, on the excellence of the work done, apart from any extraneous consideration; and, secondly,

lays emphasis on good taste in the product allied itself with modern science. That alliance is to be maintained, and extended. But it has begun to ally itself also with modern art, and that alliance is to be one of the most important in the education of the future. It is already so well begun that we may count on it with confidence in the immediate future.

"I am not forgetting that the topic of the evening has to do with industrial education as related to national prosperity, but let it not be forgotten either that the markets of the world are profoundly influenced already by the spread of popular education, and will be more widely influenced by popular education in the course of the twentieth century.

"It was not until the nineteenth century that a majority of the population of the civilized world was able to read and write and had come under the influence of organized schools. In the course of the nineteenth century a large proportion, certainly more than three-quarters of the population of Western Europe and America, became a literate population—a people who had tasted the learning of the schools. Now that proportion will be still further increased in civilized communities within the twentieth century. Not only science but art is to be in the schools. The markets of the world must respond not only to a growing demand for modern appliances of comfort and convenience but also to a growing demand for excellence of finish and design.

"For forty years or more this demand for fineness and beauty in manufactured products has been steadily gaining ground. Its influence has been clearly manifest in the great world-expositions. It has become a well recognized element in international competition. But who can tell what momentum this demand will acquire when popular education shall be-

of the work. Our modern education has come ten times as great a power in the world as it is today and when the schools shall become, to an incalculable degree, more alive to artistic ideals than they are today! The commercial advantage in that near future will rest with the nation that can make the finest combination of science and art, the finest combination of inventive skill with beauty of design and workmanship.

SCIENCE AND ART TO WORK TOGETHER.

"Science and art will have to work together to this end. Inventive skill and the ideals of genuine art do indeed work over into each other and each reinforces the other in the finer manufactures, where the higher grades of intelligence are already in demand. But the disciplines which go to make an educated man, all of them work together in the making of a high grade artisan. Except for an occasional freak or a still more occasional genius, our main reliance for artistic performance must be a class of workers and designers who have ideas focussed by training and training backed up by ideas. Industrial training alone, and particularly industrial training under teachers who themselves have been narrowly trained and never educated, will utterly fail to give us that great army of producers in the field of the finer manufactures which will be needed to supply demands that have already begun to appear. Our industrial education must be carried forward in the full sweep of our great systems of schooling for intelligence, schooling for character, schooling for citizenship, if they would keep from falling into a petty, mechanical, unproductive routine.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS MUST BE CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC EDUCATION.

"This does not mean that there should be no distinctive trade schools, or agricultural schools, or technical schools of any kind. Such schools, indeed, we must have. The need for them is imperative. But these special and technical schools must be brought into some intimate connection with the general movement of public education or they will fail. I am confident that they will not fail in the end. But they will win their success by bringing over into their new and difficult work of special training a full measure of that general intelligence and insight and strength of ideals which has made the public schools and the public school teachers of our land so true a source of national pride and power."

ATLANTA OFFERS WELCOME.

The members of the National Society have received a cordial welcome from the citizens of Atlanta. Some days ago Mayor W. R. Joyner sent each of the

members the "Freedom of the City" in the form of an illuminated card bearing a gilded key.

The use of the State Capitol has been extended to the Society which will open its regular sessions on Friday morning in the Hall of Representatives.

EXHIBITION OF TRADE SCHOOL WORK.

In the corridors of the Capitol there has been arranged, by a committee headed by Prof. Matheson of the Georgia School of Technology, an extensive exhibition of trade school work. This consists of many large photographs of shops in operation, outlines of work and specimens of the products of the different schools in the form of patterns, machine parts, tools and textiles. Industrial work from girls is shown by the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, of New York, and by the Boston Trade School for Girls. Among the other schools exhibiting are the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta; the Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.; the industrial schools of Columbus, Ga.; Bibbs County Schools; Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Ga.; Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.; New Jersey Industrial School; Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia; Philadelphia School of Trades; School for Boys, Rome, Ga.; Technical High School, Springfield, Mass.; and Mississippi Mechanical College, Starkville, Miss.

New York contributes a large showing to the exhibit. The schools represented are Cooper Union, Hebrew Technical School for Boys, Mechanics' Institute, Evening Public School and the New York Trade School. Pratt Institute of Brooklyn is also well represented by photographs and specimens of work.

MANY ADVOCATES OF TRADE TEACHING.

Atlanta, Nov. 20.—The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education opened the sessions of its second annual meeting in the Hall of Representatives of the State Capitol this morning. Charles S. Howe, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and President of the Case School of Applied Science, presided. Governor Hoke Smith, who acted last evening as toastmaster at the banquet of the Society, offered a formal welcome this morning to the delegates present, who represented more than twenty states. This welcome was strongly seconded by Mayor Joyner of Atlanta, who extended to all the visitors the freedom of the city and bade them see for themselves what the South is doing industrially. The first address of the meeting was made by E. P. Bullard, Jr., of the Bullard Machine and Tool Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.

MANUFACTURER PLEADS FOR APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

Mr. Bullard urged that manufacturers give more attention to training their own apprentices. He said in part:

"It is admitted by all that we need more skilled men and that some means must be devised for developing the inefficient and unskilled so that they may be valuable to themselves, their employers and to the community in which they live.

"Where can these men be found? The supply is inadequate to the demand. Our public schools do not educate for any particular trade, our colleges do so broadly, but not specifically, our technical schools lay the foundation of engineering professions but relatively few have an opportunity to avail themselves of the courses offered. According to a writer in a recent periodical, which I beg leave to quote:

"Less than 5 per cent of all the millions of school children in the United States ever reach the secondary school and it is safe to say that not more than 25 per cent of the whole number ever go above the fifth grade; that is to say—of approximately 24,000,000 children enrolled in 1907, at least 18,000,000 will leave school between the fifth and sixth grades."

"Think what this means industrially; it means that every year millions of American boys and girls—for all grow up to be Americans no matter where they were born—are sent out wherever workers are needed; to factories, to trades, to commerce, to all industries. They are turned out into a world of fierce competition utterly unfit to compete, into a world of splendid opportunities without the training of intellectual power to enable them to take advantage of these opportunities. Is it strange that skilled workmen are so few, or that the unskilled, low wage occupations are so overcrowded, or that our armies of unemployed are larger every time depression brings them into notice?

"Carefully devised apprenticeship systems successfully operated in the majority of our factories would do much to augment the existing supply of skilled and efficient workmen. They would insure workmen being educated along definite lines, thereby meeting the demand for competent leaders and executives. They would offer to young men of limited means, who would otherwise be forced into that large and growing class of unskilled labor, an opportunity to learn a trade. They would increase the efficiency of a plant, an industry, a people."

APPRENTICESHIPS PAY FOR THEMSELVES.

"Many large and successful concerns who have had apprenticeship systems in operation for a period of years, are unani-

mous in their statements that apprentices do pay. If properly instructed and intelligently directed, their employment is more profitable than the employment of the so-called skilled workman who has been available in the past. Apprentices pay as producers during their term of service; as competent skilled journeymen when they have completed their course; and as industrially intelligent foremen and executives later on. These boys who leave at the termination of their apprenticeship course become staunch supporters of the mother shop, always ready to say a good word for it, as loyal as college graduates to their Alma Mater, an unequalled advertising medium.

"Does it pay the employee to serve an apprenticeship? I firmly believe it does. He is raised from the ranks of unskilled labor and given an earning power which he could not otherwise command. He is taught to work intelligently and to apply his mind to his work, thus increasing his opportunities for further development and advancement.

"An apprenticeship should make the following provisions for the employee: A proper term of service to insure ample time for thorough instruction; sufficient remuneration to support the apprentice during his term of service; instruction in the technique of the trade and allied studies; instruction in the manipulation and care of the appliances of the trade; the fostering of a spirit of ambition and a desire for increased knowledge; and full recognition, upon the completion of the course, of what has been accomplished by a diploma such as has been adopted by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association."

MANUFACTURERS SHOULD HAVE SCHOOL ROOMS IN THEIR FACTORIES.

Magnus M. Alexander, of the General Electric Works at West Lynn, Mass., spoke on "An Effective Apprenticeship Program." He offered suggestions drawn from the big apprenticeship school established by the General Electric Works, saying in part:

"A rational apprenticeship system in its final analysis is, after all, a trade school conducted in a factory. This at once implies that provision should be made whereby the apprentices are taught skill and at the same time receive a training of the mind. Any effective system of industrial education, whether promoted through apprenticeship in the factory, private trade schools, or the public school system, must be based on the broad principle of correlated instruction in the trade itself and the related sciences, and an adequate amount of general culture.

"Large manufacturers can take care of both sides of the apprenticeship question by initiating the boys into the trade and

also giving them such class-room instruction as will enable them to carry out their work intelligently. Smaller employers can achieve the same general result by calling upon the public schools or existing private educational agencies, for the educational development of the boys, while they themselves teach the trade in their shops where, after all, the trade can best be taught. Manufacturers of a community may also combine by establishing joint school rooms for their apprentices. In any case, there should be close relation between theory and practice; the theory should be taught in as practical way as possible and the practical work developed along educational lines.

COMMERCIAL WORK ADVOCATED.

"In as much as apprentices are trained for industrial life, they should, as far as possible, be trained in industrial life, or in other words, should work from the beginning under conditions that approximate those under which they will later on earn their living as industrial workers. Accordingly the apprentice should start on commercial work, for this shows him his position as an economic unit in the factory organization and thereby clinches his interest. He sees that the product of his work is to be a part of some useful machine rather than a plaything or an object of exhibition in some show-case and therefore learns to appreciate the value of time and money.

"For this commercial work, apprentices should of course be paid. While the amount of wage will depend to a large degree on local conditions and the prevailing compensation for labor, experience has shown that a liberal treatment of the apprentice wage question will prove beneficial in the long run; it will enable the employer to select a high grade of apprentices and will allow the boys coming from poor homes and distant places to take advantage of this opportunity of trade training. Class-room instruction should be carried on during the working period for one or two hours every day and apprentices should be paid the same wages as when working at the bench or machine. It is a mistake to expect boys to come to school in the evening physically buoyant and mentally alert after a long day's work; they are then not in condition to reap the greatest benefit from the instruction.

"Employers have so far refrained from taking boys under sixteen years of age, believing that they are neither physically nor mentally able to serve an apprenticeship at an earlier age. My experience has proved, however, that excellent material can be found among healthy boys from fourteen to fifteen years of age."

MEETING TO ADVOCATE TRADE SCHOOLS.

A public meeting, presided over by Fred B. Gordon, President of the Colum-

bus (Ga.) Manufacturing Co., was held at 2 p. m. to discuss how far industrial education could be promoted by trade schools. George N. Carman, of the Lewis Institute of Chicago and John M. Shrigley, of the Williamson (Pa.) Free School of Trades, spoke on boys' work, and Florence M. Marshall, Director of the Boston Trade School for Girls, on the training suitable for girls.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IS NOT TRADE EDUCATION.

Mr. Carman distinguished sharply between technical training and trade training. He said:

"Much of the special or technical instruction that is needed today can be obtained after leaving school better than in school, if the school had furnished that broad and generous foundation which the education of after life cannot supply. Too much technical training cannot be given, but it can come too soon and at too great a cost if it crowds out other instruction which cannot be had except in school.

"We must distinguish between technical instruction and the trade school. Technical instruction may be given throughout the entire school period. There is a place for it in the education of the child in the elementary school and of the youth and adult in the secondary school, the college and the university. Technical instruction may be preliminary to the actual work of a trade or, supplementary to it. The trade school is a secondary school that fits its students for a trade just as other secondary schools may fit their students for colleges."

MAKE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION MORE INDUSTRIAL.

"Elementary education should be much more industrial than at present. Technical instruction has a place in the elementary school. It should be adapted to the needs of all children, regardless of differences in sex, aims and future occupations. I agree with Professor Dewey that the children in the elementary school should be led to consider and to get some practical hold of the activities that center in the family—the house and its structure; clothing and its construction; food and its preparation; that the only adequate basis for that unity and correlation of studies that gives interest to the work of the elementary school and makes it effective, is the child's own activities of primary expression—his constructive powers."

SCHOOLS CAN TURN OUT JOURNEYMEN.

Mr. Shrigley of the Williamson Free School of Trades, urged a school of practice making nothing for sale. He said in part: "I recommend that the trade school day be made eight hours long on five days of the week and about three hours on Saturday; that the trades

taught be governed to some extent by the school's environment; and that the shops be well equipped with tools and appliances embodying the types of those the pupils must handle after graduation. The teachers should be masters of their respective trades; they must have had good general educational advantages, be well versed in mechanical drawing and mathematics and capable of readily imparting their skill and knowledge to the pupils. It will not answer to have school men with a limited practical knowledge of trades as mechanical teachers.

"It is advisable to have representatives of mechanical vocations on the boards of trade schools. All trade work should be instructional and nothing should be made for sale. To manufacture for the market would not be scholastic, neither should schools be run as competitors of legitimate business enterprises or paid labor. Manufacturers should be fair in their treatment of school graduates. It is entirely practicable to have the trade school course so thorough in practice as well as in theory, that the graduates will be at once qualified to work as journeymen."

TEACH TRADES TO GIRLS.

Miss Florence M. Marshall, Director of the Boston Trade School for Girls, spoke on behalf of women in industry. "All history," said she, "proves that women have a right to industry. Moreover, many lines of industry are dependent on woman's skill, such as industries dealing with clothing and household products, and woman herself is dependent on the opportunity to participate in constructive industry in order to reach her highest development. The fact that a number of industries are able to use women's labor in the unskilled processes, and that the present organization of industry prevents their becoming skilled workers without training, necessitates provision for trade education.

"Assuming that a study of the locality has revealed that three-fourths of the girls enter industries with a grammar school training or less; that there is no opportunity for them to enter skilled industries because of lack of training, even though the industries are in need of skilled workers; and that the kind of work girls are doing is detrimental physically and morally, is lowering to their standard of living and hence having a bad effect on our future homes, the following scheme for a school is mapped out:

NO TRADE TEACHING BEFORE END OF COMPULSORY SCHOOL AGE.

"The requirements for admission should be at the limit of the compulsory school age. The course of study should combine a school and a workshop, the

type of workshop to be determined by the skilled industry of the locality. The academic work should be definitely applied to the trades being taught. The technical work should be organized so that each year should fit for some definite step in the trade so that the girl who could spend but one year could at least gain entrance to a skilled industry, even though her work be of the simplest character. The academic teacher should have the power to adapt the work to the demands of the trades, giving practical problems aimed at practical results. The managers of the workshops should be trade workers, with teaching power, but the shops should be conducted according to the principles of the trade.

"Such a plan presents many difficulties. None are insurmountable. The disposition of the product of such workshops, even in large cities, could never mean serious competition if the main aim is to produce workers, and the product is used as a means to that end. The individual character of instruction, necessitating small classes, might seem to present a serious difficulty in per capita cost, but the experience of the two schools conducted on the workshop plan shows that the per capita rate can be reduced to a figure less than that of the manual training high schools. The necessity of conducting such a school during working hours rather than school hours has presented no difficulties in the places where it has been tried."

ROUND TABLES PROVOKE DEBATE.

Three round tables for open discussion were held at 4 p. m. in the committee rooms of the Capitol. These served to provoke very active debate. The subject offered at the first was "Industrial Training in the Public Schools." County Superintendent, M. L. Duggan, of Sparta, Ga., acted as leader and William C. Hammel of Greensboro, N. C., and Albert A. Snowden of Newark, N. J., contrasted the views of North and South. Mr. Snowden represented the recently appointed State Industrial Commission of New Jersey which is now pushing the industrial school question.

Arthur D. Dean, Chief of the Division of Trades Schools of the New York State Education Department, acted as leader for the round table devoted to "Trade School Organization," and Arthur L. Williston, Director of the Department of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, was the leader in the discussion on the "Advantages of Evening Schools."

EVENING SCHOOLS BEST FOR REAL VOCATIONAL WORK.

In the debate on the round table on evening school work, Louis Rouillion, Director of the educational work of the

Mechanics' Institute of New York, stated that training at night schools was the most practical form of trade teaching. He said in part:

"In Great Britain the evening vocational schools are wielding so large an influence that all attempts at day training are almost eclipsed. In this country by far the larger amount of real vocational training that is definite and effective is being done in the evening schools. The reason is not far to seek.

"The evening school does not interfere with the pupil's present earning capacity, nor with his hours of labor. It only asks for some of the time that would otherwise be lost in idleness or in the pursuit of amusement. In vocational training the evening school has a decided advantage in that it does not have to force or urge a boy to select this or that trade, but finds him already employed as a plumber, a mason, or a carpenter, with his ambition aroused to excel in his trade. The mere fact that a lad elects to attend an evening school puts him in the select class of the actively ambitious. This is one reason why the tone of the evening trade schools and mechanics' institutes is pitched to a higher and truer key than obtains in similar day school work. The earnestness and intensity of purpose of these students is a well attested fact.

"There is heard much talk about the self-sacrifice and hardships in a boy attending evening school after eight hours' labor at his trade. Any one who has had to do with evening school work knows how misplaced is such sympathy. The school work is seldom a burden to the student, in most cases it is a real pleasure, as attest the faces of these students at their school work. This actual joy in their work is frequently reflected in the attitude and feelings of the teacher. The reaction upon him is not one of exhausting his nervous vitality, but quite the contrary.

EVENING SCHOOLS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS.

"Evening schools will, undoubtedly, be the solution of our problem that will be the most generally accepted in the immediate future and it is along these lines that we may look for the major part of all real vocational training.

"There are two somewhat clearly defined types of evening technical schools along which lines the immediate development of vocational training will probably occur. One type is the trade school pure and simple where instruction is confined to the technique of the trade. The other type gives instruction only in such school subjects as will add to the efficiency of the boy as a mechanic. A school may advantageously combine these two types. If a carpenter attends a school of the former type he constantly has his ham-

mer and saw in hand and is confronted with the intricacies of stair building or house framing. If he attends a school of the second type he is taught to make and read architectural drawings, to estimate on a job, to cypher, and is, perhaps, taught something of the properties of the materials with which his trade brings him in contact.

"Schools of these two types may run into highly specialized forms and contribute largely and effectively toward increased industrial efficiency."

THE SOUTH SPEAKS FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The evening session of the National Society was presided over by Samuel D. Jones, sometime President of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. Addresses were made by Congressman Charles R. Davis, of Minnesota, and by G. Gunby Jordan, President of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, of Columbus, Ga., and President of the Board of Education of that city, who made an eloquent plea for a broad policy in developing industrial education throughout the state. He said:

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

"Panics are productive of great good. These levelers prick inflation, institute economies, beget surer methods and herald the living truth that fitness and worth alone survive. The past twelve months have brought home to every industry in our land the need for a reliable export trade. The need for American goods which shall offer the stability of those of Germany, the taste and variety of those of France, the cheapness of our English competitors.

"Now is the psychological moment to impress upon our people the great benefits which technical and industrial training alone can give us in this world's contest. Of our total bread winners only 4 per cent are in the professions and in the public service—the other 96 per cent would be immediately benefited by such an education. Our backwardness in this regard is phenomenal. For it is true that the American people, until now, have not appreciated the superlative value of the most efficient instrument in international competition; a system of thorough industrial and technical education.

"Our theories of education are obsolete—our practices are wasteful. Theory is the grave of all progress. The cry is for men and women who can do things. Let America supply these men.

AMERICA'S BEST MECHANICS FOREIGN BORN.

"An employer of labor and a student of industrial life in America recently declared that already 50 per cent of America's skilled mechanics are born and trained in foreign countries. Investigation shows that 98 per cent of

the foremen and overseers in manufacturing enterprises in New York State were educated in Europe.

"In the Commissioner of Labor's report, we are told that 'special trade and technical schools have been judged, both in this country and abroad, as the most efficient means of promoting the growth of industry and the improvement of product. Manufacturers everywhere are turning to the study of industrial education—no longer with any question as to its value, but merely as to the best means and method.'

"Doctor Draper gives credit to the other than regular industrial schools in this: 'Private business colleges, which for profit have undertaken to train pupils in simple mathematics, business forms and the like, have been a great help to many for a long time. Several of the Young Men's Christian Associations have established schools of this character and some of them are beginning to include trade schools in their scheme. Correspondence schools have attracted thousands of students and developed the existence of a widespread desire for self-improvement.'

"Germany and Japan are living examples of what has been accomplished for the world, both in peace and war, by him who studies, first industrially and then technically, to accomplish the material things of life.

"Industrial education accomplishes, as Person states, three things: It raises the average of intelligence; it develops specialized labor; it offers an opportunity for genius."

ORGANIZED LABOR MUST BE RECOGNIZED.

Leon C. Sutton, editor of the "Labor World" of New York and New Jersey, spoke on "The Wage Earners' Benefit from an Effective System of Industrial Education." He urged the point of view of the wage earner, saying: "To some few manufacturers in the United States who want to have educated, at public expense, young men and young women, who, upon their graduation from an industrial school, can be used as a club to lessen the rate of wages or can be used as strike breakers, an effective system of industrial education means one thing. To the wage earner, on the other hand, who wants to have his children taught better than he was taught, it means something far different. He has a different standard. He wants the children taught not merely dexterity of hand but he wants them taught in addition to the theory of mechanics, the reading of blue prints and the use of tools, also the history of commerce, the ancient guilds, the origin and growth of trades unionism, the story of the struggles through which it has gone, something of what real true unionism means in the betterment of the men and

women of our country today, so that after their years of study in the industrial school they do not come forth with their diploma to eat up their fellow human beings by inferior work at lesser wage during longer hours and thus be an aid in undoing just what trades unionism has struggled so long and earnestly to win. They must start on their career at the foot of the ladder, well drilled of course, with a loyalty to their trade and a pride in their craftsmanship and yet a feeling that they have much to learn by practical experience.

ORGANIZED LABOR MUST AID.

"We believe that in any effective system of industrial education from which the wage earner is to derive a benefit, organized labor must have a part. The young men and the young women educated in the various handicrafts which they have chosen in the trade schools, will be either the friends or the enemies of organized labor.

"It is not necessary that the pupils should be taught to be rabid unionists or to be strike breakers but they should have their consciences awakened and they should learn what trades unionism means, what it has accomplished and what it hopes to attain. When once they have been taught to think we will risk the rest and an effective system of industrial education can confer no greater benefit upon the future workingmen and workingwomen than to teach them to think, in addition to using their hands.

"We have said that an effective system of industrial education must include the co-operation of the trades unionist. The pedagogue sees in theory the value of such a training, the manufacturer sees the value of its productiveness, the trades unionist sees its human side and these young men and young women are to be his successors. He remembers his trials and his sacrifices and he goes with natural caution, but admit him to his proper place among the boards of control and among the practical instructors, give due weight to his advice and then his attitude of suspicion will be turned to one of cordial co-operation."

EDUCATORS FAVOR TEACHING TRADES.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21.—The final sessions of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education were held this morning in the Hall of Representatives of the State capitol. Chairman Carleton B. Gibson, superintendent of schools of Columbus, Ga., in opening the meeting said:

"As a people we are being aroused to the realization of the fact that our public schools need no longer seek an excuse

for existence, but are face to face with the stern duty of preparing the youth of the land for social efficiency.

"If the ideals of a people be beauty of symmetry and strength of human body, athletics may well be the means of promoting social efficiency. If the ideal be achievements and discoveries in science, the school laboratories will become the workshop through which social efficiency may be increased. If the ideal be the transformation of boundless stores of raw material into products that contribute to the needs and comfort of man, industrial training in the public schools will be the best means of promoting social efficiency.

"The manufacturing interests of America are rapidly coming to dominate all other interests and are influencing in no unmistakable way the social ideals of the American people.

AMERICA STRUGGLING IN WORLD MARKETS.

"The one great struggle in America today is not for supremacy in music or art or language or learning, but for a mastery of the markets of the world through the universal industrial efficiency of her people and the matchless skill of her manufacturers.

"The most democratic institution in democratic America is the public school. Here are trained for the duties of life, for their contribution to the social ideals, the children of rich and poor, lettered and unlettered, leisure class and worker, wage earner and salary earner—all alike. And so, to our public schools which reach the great masses of the people, rather than to our technological and engineering schools which reach a very small per cent of our people, must this society look for the promotion of its great work."

L. D. Harvey, Superintendent of Schools of Menominee, Wis., and President of the National Education Association, spoke on "Industrial Education in the Public Schools," and was followed by Dr. Thomas M. Balliet, Dean of the School of Pedagogy of New York University. Dr. Balliet made plain the distinction between manual training and industrial training and urged that special vocational schools be provided to take the pupils at the age of twelve.

MAKE MANUAL TRAINING PRACTICAL.

Dr. Balliet said in part:

"So far as the elementary schools (apart from special vocational schools) are concerned, the following forms of vocational and industrial training are possible: cooking and sewing; manual training for all through the entire course; drawing, color work, design and the elements of industrial art for all. The closest possible co-ordination between the drawing and manual training should be made.

"In manual training mere exercises should be eliminated and 'projects,' which appeal to the interest of children, made. The teacher may be interested in the exercises involved in the 'projects,' the pupil is interested solely in the thing made. When children make things which they are not even willing to sell, then manual training for them is industrial education. The product has high value for them, although it may have no market value.

"Manual training of this kind appeals most strongly to children's interest, forms a natural transition to strictly vocational industrial training, and forms the broader training on which specialization in vocational training should be based. It bears the same relation to the latter as a liberal education does to professional training in the higher institutions of learning.

SHOULD ESTABLISH ELEMENTARY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

"Special vocational schools should also be provided which would take the pupils at the age of twelve, regardless of the grade to which they belong in school, and give them a four years' course fitting them for some trade or vocation. Most communities will not be ready for several years or more to undertake the establishment of this type of schools, although several cities have already done so.

"In this type of trade school it will be difficult to hold boys until they complete the course. There is therefore danger of 'flooding' the market with half trained boys to which just objections can be made by labor unions. Labor unions themselves can do much to prevent this by refusing to admit to membership boys who have not completed their course in school or as apprentices. Labor unions must ultimately have a voice in the management of trade schools as they now have in Germany.

"We must establish evening trade schools in the shops of manual training high schools. This has been done in a certain number of cities where there is such a day high school, and as this is the easiest sort of trade school—and the least expensive—to establish, it should be, under such circumstances, the first one to be undertaken.

OVERHAUL EVENING SCHOOL SYSTEM.

"Our whole evening school system needs overhauling. Our evening schools ought to provide for instruction in English and give the elements of the elementary school studies to foreigners. This is a problem which no other nation has to solve on so large a scale. They should provide facilities for pursuing the studies of the day elementary schools and the high schools, to pupils who are forced to leave these schools. They ought to develop a large variety of vocational schools, the number and kind to be determined by the industrial and commercial conditions of the

community. Extensive provision should be made in our evening schools for a high grade of instruction in industrial art and for this the instruction in drawing and design in the elementary schools should serve as a good preparation.

"We should open trade schools in the shops of technical high schools where such exist. This would involve only very moderate expense. The preference should be given to men who are already at work either as apprentices or as journeymen. There are enough of such to fill this type of schools. This policy can, to some extent, also be followed in other evening trade schools. It will win the support, or at least disarm the criticism, of labor unions."

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The afternoon session was devoted to the annual meeting of the society. Reports were read by the officers and the secretary gave a review of the year's work. The society now has a thousand active members scattered throughout the United States. State branches have been organized in Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia. These branch societies have their own constitutions and officers and carry on independent work, but the members also

have the privileges of membership in the National Society and receive its publications. State committees have been organized in 28 states, and, as they increase in size, will become branch societies.

The society has published and distributed to its members and others, seven bulletins, as follows:

No. 1—Proceedings of the Organization Meeting.

No. 2—A Selected Bibliography on Industrial Education.

No. 3—A Symposium on Industrial Education.

No. 4—Industrial Education for Women.

Nos. 5 and 6—Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting, Chicago.

No. 7—Circular of Information.

Much other matter on industrial education has been distributed.

The society at a recent meeting voted to include in its objects "the promotion of education in mechanical trades in their relation to agriculture and mining."

As a result of the efforts of the New Jersey state committee, the senate and general assembly of that state appointed a commission on industrial education to "inquire into and report to the next legislature upon the subject of promoting industrial and technical education."

THE CLERK'S STORY.

THE following is the story as he told me, as nearly as I can remember it:

"I was brought up to have a little regard for the Lord's day. Soon after marriage I came to the city and began work as a clerk seven days every week. When we discussed the need of Sunday closing in the labor union, I began to realize that I needed Sunday rest. We induced our employer to close Sundays. I greatly enjoyed being at home Sunday with my wife and babe. I found it was a great thing for my health. One Sunday when my wife as usual brought in some steak from the meat market, I set to thinking of something I had not thought of before. I said: 'My dear wife, those men in the meat market need Sunday rest and home just as much as I do. Please hereafter get our Sunday meat Saturday evening.' She gladly consented.

"But the next Sunday she said, John, let us go tomorrow and get baby's picture taken. I said 'All right.' But I set to thinking again. After a while I

asked her, 'Don't that photographer need rest and home Sunday just as well as I? This Sunday rest does me much good. It does you good. It makes our home happier. I will get off some week day to get baby's picture taken.'

"We had been in the habit of going to father's frequently on the Sunday train, but one day I did some pretty hard thinking and said, 'Mary, I have been thinking a great deal about the men that run the Sunday train. That engineer works under such heavy strain that he needs Sunday rest much more than I do. His wife and children need him at home Sunday. It seems to me that when we ride on a Sunday train we are responsible for all the serious damage that comes to the lives and homes of those railroad men. I cannot ride on a Sunday train again.'

"A few weeks later I said: 'Sunday has brought us such blessings that it seems as though we ought to go to church and thank God for His gift of one day in seven for home and rest. Truly, it is a love gift.' So we became regular church goers, and later active workers in the church.—Selected.

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR WANTS.

An Interview with Samuel Gompers.

BY GEORGE KIBBE TURNER.

ORGANIZED labor demands a new standing before the law in the United States, and has entered a national campaign to secure it. What does it want? Why should it have new laws? The burden of proof is upon it, certainly. But it should have a fair chance to state its case. And in fact it is really essential that it should do so; not one man in a hundred understands the questions that it raises.

Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, has been the chief spokesman for labor unions in this fight. He, more than any other man, brought the issue into the campaign; for ten years he has led the struggle for new labor legislation in Congress, and he can best voice its claims. The following interview is a statement which he gave to me of the elements of his cause; of the huge injustice—as he sees it—which the dead hand of an antique law places upon the great working class; and the absolute necessity of change by legislation.

The organized laborers of America (said Mr. Gompers) demand no special favors; no old age pensions; no socialistic legislation. They want only justice. They ask the American people for protection against mediaeval conspiracy laws, under which they are imprisoned, fined, and continually intimidated for doing, in combination, acts which every citizen of the United States has a constitutional right to do as an individual. English laborers have been given this protection by acts of Parliament. American laborers have for ten years sought it from Congress in vain. Until they secure it, there can never be said to be really free labor in America.

A combination of laborers is not like any other economic combination. For this reason: a labor combination does not sell iron, steel, cloth—inanimate things; it sells the power to labor, and that power can never be divorced from the laborer—living flesh and blood, which suffers from heat and cold and accident; a human being, with all the qualities and rights and privileges of the individual citizen. This is a free country; and every citizen has certain inalienable rights of freemen. None of these are more fundamental than the rights of association, of free speech, and a third right—less often considered—the right to work for whom you please, to stop work when you please, for any reason you

please, or for no reason. If a citizen could not do this, it would mean that some one else had a right of property in his labor, which would mean slavery. By a fourth and similar right, a free citizen can buy or stop buying when he pleases, for any reason he pleases, and for no reason. That is, no man has a property right in his custom.

THE TAINT OF SLAVERY IN THE COMMON LAW.

The charge is made very vociferously of late that organized labor is trying to become a privileged class before the law. As a matter of fact, the worker class—and it is and always has been a distinct class—has never yet secured equality before the law. The common law is not a statement of abstract principles; it is a social growth. Under it, the working man started as a slave attached to the soil of England; if he ran away, he was branded, or had his ears cropped, or was hanged. Later, he became a serf, and later still—at the rising of the Free Cities—a so-called free laborer; free, that is, to move his body from place to place, and to offer his labor for sale where he chose. These were the conditions out of which the standing of the laborer under the common law developed. The prejudice of the common law against him has never yet been entirely removed. On the other hand, the English law, engaged from early times in a paternal care for commerce, has always been most solicitous in the interests of business, and eager to punish all kinds of "restraints of trade."

THE SINGLE LABORER AND THE STEEL TRUST.

The nineteenth century, as everybody knows, was the century of industrial combination. This combination was not merely an advantage; it was a necessity. The association of many people was required to secure sufficient capital to buy and operate the industrial plants which were the result of the invention of machinery. From that time to this, owners of capital have combined without any practical legal hindrance, up to and including the development of the tremendous aggregations of industrial capital of the present day.

No one will soberly deny, in the face of these aggregations, the absolute necessity of combinations by laborers. Today but an infinitesimal proportion of industrial laborers are employed by individual employers. Practically all of them are in the employ of corporations, great com-

binations of capital. Organized labor deals today with concerns employing from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand men. It is ridiculous to think of an individual workman trying to deal personally with a concern of this kind. Imagine the single working man going up to the management of the Steel Trust or the Pennsylvania Railroad, and asking a hearing to secure an individual contract for work. The thing speaks for itself.

As a matter of fact, there is and can be no individual laborer in modern industry. The moment a workman enters a manufacturing plant, he is no longer an individual, he is a cog in the machine; he works as a member of an army, and must be regarded as such by both himself and his employer. Organization of capital compels the organization of labor. Only a combination of labor can deal with any hope of equality with the combination of capital. And the combination of labor must have legal recognition for its normal activities, just as certainly as the combination of capital. The laborer must have free power of "collective bargaining;" it is for that one purpose that he organizes.

A CENTURY'S PROSECUTION FOR CONSPIRACY.

The English and American laborer had gained, over a century ago, the rights of an individual freeman of which I spoke. But he has been continually denied any practical use of them in combination ever since. From the beginning of the nineteenth century—the time of the starting of the combination of capital for industrial purposes—capital has fought unceasingly, by the use of the legal powers it inherited under the old common law of England, to destroy any combination of labor.

The nineteenth century stands in labor history as a century of prosecution and imprisonment of organized laborers for conspiracy in "restraint of trade." Hundreds of men have been sent to prison for exercising their individual rights in disregard of the supposed superior rights of business; men are still liable to be imprisoned for this cause today. I am in this position now.

In the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century—although a theoretical right to strike was given the workmen of England, and of this country, after the English labor acts of 1826—it was still possible to imprison men for criminal conspiracy, both here and in Great Britain, if, although they did no unlawful act whatever, the courts found that in striking they unreasonably interfered with the business of their employer. It became the custom then, as it is now, to prosecute organized laborers, not for any unlawful act, but for conspiracy to interfere with business, the right to do busi-

ness being held to be property. The direct prosecution for criminal conspiracy was definitely stopped in England by the act of parliament of 1876, which said:

"An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, shall not be indictable, as a conspiracy, if such act, committed by one person, would not be punishable as a crime."

The United States has always been behind England in doing justice to the laboring class. In the 70's, when my active part in the labor movement first began, this country was full of secret societies of labor; the laboring men were suspicious of the workings of the law. It was still possible to imprison strikers for criminal conspiracy to interfere with their employers' business. I can remember cases of imprisonment on this process in different states in the early 80's, after we had started the Federation of Labor. Various states had already, at that time, made this impossible by statute, however. And by the middle of the 80's this direct prosecution for criminal conspiracy became generally impossible in America.

IMPRISONMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Immediately after this, clever corporation lawyers introduced the writ of injunction into labor disputes in the United States. They found they could imprison organized laborers, or keep them under the fear of imprisonment, by this means, exactly as they had done under the prosecution for criminal conspiracy. They have continued doing this to the present day. The writ was first used in a labor dispute in England in 1868, but through the next two decades attempts to employ it were not encouraged by English courts. It was first employed in this country in 1888, in a labor trouble in a shoe factory in Lynn, Massachusetts. From that time until now, scores of men have been fined and imprisoned in the United States by means of it.

Under this injunction process, the attorney for an employer (who is not, you understand, an individual, but practically without exception the combination of a large number of capitalists in a corporation) goes before a judge, states that a combination of laborers is interfering with the employer's right to do business, and asks that they be enjoined from doing so. The judge—one man—has the right to construe the law on the subject, to enjoin the working men from committing various acts which he decides they are not entitled to do, and, if these acts are committed, to imprison for contempt of court the person committing them. I have no desire to criticize our judiciary, further than to say, what is well known to every one, that they are largely drawn from the ranks of lawyers whose most

important practice is taken from corporations, and the trend of their legal opinion upon this subject must naturally be influenced by their training. A long list of decisions given out by individual judges constitutes the precedents which form the law on the subject of the injunction in the United States today. In each individual case, the judge is the law-maker and the executioner, who sends men to prison for disobeying his law.

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD'S MISREPRESENTATION.

This is a practical question, and should be considered as such. I say that organized laborers have been deprived of inalienable rights of free citizens by this process for twenty years. This is literally and exactly true. They have been forbidden to organize, they have been forbidden to strike, they have been forbidden the right to assemble in the open street, they have been forbidden the rights of free speech and free press continually. Men have been imprisoned for contempt of court for exercising these rights, for doing both the most innocent and the most trivial acts. For instance, a husband and wife in West Virginia recently called out to a little dog who was barking at a strike breaker, "Don't waste your breath on that black sheep." They were given two months in jail for contempt of an injunction.

There is an attempt to belittle the importance of the use of the injunction against labor. Congressman Littlefield, who was one of our chief opponents in Congress, has tried to make it appear, in connection with the Congressional hearings, that I gave all the federal cases of injunction I could find, and that the list was so small as to be inconsequential. In doing this, Mr. Littlefield makes a misrepresentation—purposely and wilfully. I never claimed the list I gave was anything but a partial list of leading cases, and he knows it. Cases of the wrongful use of an injunction in labor disputes are continually in the courts and have been for twenty years.

Understand, we have no objection to the writ of injunction in its proper place. The writ is a most beneficent instrument, rightly employed. But it must, under our legal system, be confined to one use—the protection of property. And it can only be used to protect property when an irreparable loss is likely to ensue, for which there is no redress by any other legal proceeding.

INJUNCTIONS NO PROTECTION AGAINST VIOLENCE.

Now the common practice in securing an injunction against labor unions is for the attorney of the employer to claim that there is danger of irreparable injury to property or to alleged labor contracts through violence. A writ is granted on

this primary ground, but under it are forbidden, not only violence, but all the practical workin activities of a labor union. The men are enjoined from assembling peacefully about the roads of an entire district; they are enjoined from peaceably persuading workmen who succeed them to leave their places; they are enjoined from assembling. The practical operation of a strike is brought to a standstill so far as the strikers are concerned. All this is under the guise of preventing irreparable injury "through violence."

The stock argument of the attorneys for the employers is that the use of the injunction is a necessity for protecting property from violent destruction by irresponsible strikers. The fact is that injunctions are never got out in good faith for this purpose. Injunctions do not reach rioters or law-breakers—as the men who get them out well know. If a desperate man resolves to burn a building, or assault or murder non-union workers, he is not prevented by any fear of an injunction. If he fears anything, he fears the officers of the law. If he is taken in a criminal act, he is certainly not tried for conspiracy; he is tried for arson or murder or assault. The injunction adds nothing whatever to the protection of any man's property against violence. That protection will be exactly what the legal authorities give, neither more nor less.

But there is no expectation on the part of the men who get out the injunctions that they will prevent violence. They get out these blanket writs for another and an entirely different purpose—to prevent organized labor from interfering with "their right to do business."

BUSINESS HAS NO PROPERTY RIGHT IN LABOR.

What is this right to do business, and how is it interfered with by labor unions? It must be a property right, of course, otherwise there would be no legal ground which would entitle an employer to secure an injunction. The manufacturer has his plant, his machinery, and his raw material. These are protected, and they have their only practical protection, through the efficiency of the officers of the criminal law. There is just one way in which the striking laborer can restrain the business of his employer—through his labor supply. Has an employer any property in the labor power of any workman? None whatever; if he had, it would spell slavery. The law is unhesitating on this point. Then how can he enjoin a labor union or its officers from calling a strike? If they remove all his laborers, they are removing nothing that belongs to him. How can he enjoin strikers from inducing men who have taken their places to leave? By no entitlement whatever—unless he has property rights

in the labor of these men. How can he prevent laborers in any way from organizing, from assembling, from proselyting? There is absolutely no theory but one which makes him a party in any way to these transactions—the theory that he has a property right in the labor of the men who work for him. It is on this theory and no other that the courts have continually enjoined the workers from interfering with an employer's right to do business. This is a theory of slavery, and organized labor will never stop fighting it until it is abolished.

EMPLOYER HAS PERFECT RIGHT TO BLACKLIST.

It is our contention that what is lawful for one man to do alone does not become unlawful when he does it in combination. The strike and the boycott are nothing more than the exercise of the economic rights of every freeman to deal or not to deal with another just as he pleases. Employers of labor have exactly the same right. They can and do, both as individuals and in combination, blacklist labor. It is their perfect right to do so. You have never heard of my denying it. If we have a right to exercise our individual powers in combination, so have they. The United States Supreme Court has decided that they must retain the power to discharge men because they are members of a union—in spite of a law to the contrary. I cannot object to this. An employer can and does discharge a workman for any reason he pleases; for the color of his eyes, or his religious faith, or his political views. We demand the right to strike on the same basis—the right to strike for any reason we please.

But organized labor is not free to strike as it chooses. As a matter of fact, the courts give forth such a chaos of different opinions that it is impossible to secure any clear ideas of what we have a right to do. For instance, take the "closed shop," as it is miscalled.

THE RIGHT TO THE UNION SHOP.

In New York and other states the courts have given us the right to secure it. In Massachusetts, the demand for the union shop has just been declared illegal by the Supreme Court. Why? The labor union is formed to sell labor to a manufacturer on certain terms, just as other economic agencies sell other materials for his goods. It is perfectly lawful for a manufacturer to contract to buy his raw material, iron or cotton or wool, from one concern exclusively. Why not his labor? Would a law compelling him to spread out his custom among all dealers in raw material be considered reasonable? Such a law would be ridiculous. If so, why is he compelled to spread out his contracts for labor in this way?

It is held by some courts that in asking for this exclusive contract, we become an

illegal combination, restraining the non-union working man from exercising his right to secure employment. Then why does not the law protect the individual dealer from the large corporation in the same way, in the usual course of business? We are an economic unit, exactly as is the corporation, and should have the same freedom of action in economic warfare. The non-union man is our competitor, by his own choice—from his refusing to join the union. We ask merely for the ordinary business rights of competitors. We do not deny him the right to work; but we do seek, whenever it is expedient and possible, exclusive contracts to furnish employers with our labor. We believe that in this way the best interests of the working men are served. The doors of unionism are open to all workmen in good standing in any industry. We hold that it is morally wrong, under modern conditions, for any workman to remain outside the union in his trade. If he does so, it is his legal right, but the union should also have the right to treat him as a competitor.

THE BOYCOTT AND THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

The same ancient fallacies of conspiracy underlie the denunciations of the boycott, as have formed the basis of action against the strike. The boycott is a perfectly natural and normal human activity; as such, no law can ever stop it. The name is only a quarter of a century old. But the boycott itself—social, political, and economic—is as old as human history. You have conducted boycotts; every one conducts one who expresses an opinion advising against patronizing any merchant. There has been much talk lately about boycotting being an un-American weapon. Is it? What was the "Boston tea-party?" It was simply a part of a boycott against British merchants and the British government. But the boycotters called themselves "The Sons and Daughters of Liberty," not labor unions. If you are interested, look in Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," and see the photographic reproductions of the boycott posters and circulars issued against the merchants of the time.

GOMPERS FAVORS PRIMARY BOYCOTT ONLY.

Personally, I should prefer to use only the primary boycott in our disputes. That is, I would rather boycott only the goods of the person opposing us, and not those of the second party—the dealer who buys from him. But that is a question of ethics or policy. So far as legal right is concerned, the case is entirely different. A boycott is nothing more or less than a withdrawal of patronage. I hold that any man or any combination of men have a right to buy or to stop buying just as they please, for any reason they please, or for no reason. No man has a property right to the custom of any other

man in business. How can he secure an injunction to protect property which he never possessed?

In the meanwhile, injunctions are being issued against us which go to lengths which are absurd. Take this Buck stove boycott case, for instance, in which Mr. John Mitchell and myself have been summoned for contempt; it is, humanly speaking, impossible to obey the prohibitions of that writ. Two million people—all the members of all the organizations affiliated to the Federation of Labor—are practically prohibited from speaking the name of the concern. We cannot print a word about it in our paper; we cannot mention it in our own families. I am liable for contempt this minute—right now—for mentioning it to you. So much for free speech and a free press, and equality before the law of the American laboring man!

THE SHERMAN LAW: CRUEST LEGISLATION IN YEARS.

The last application of this principle of conspiracy to restrain trade, adverse to the organization of labor, comes through the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. As usual, the application of this conspiracy law becomes practically effective only against combinations of labor. The Sherman Law is one of the crudest pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress. In the first place, it tried to do an utterly impossible thing. The combination of capital for industrial purposes is a great normal social movement. There is no power in government which can successfully prevent it. We are living in an age of combination; the era of industrial competition of the *laissez-faire* school of political economy is as extinct as the dodo. The only province or the government in the control of the trusts is to keep the trusts out of unnatural and improper activities, such as their influence upon political parties and legislatures. The net result of this attempt of the Federal government to regulate trusts has been just what might have been expected. Nothing. Never in the history of the world has there been such an aggregation of capital for industrial purposes as in the United States since the passage of the Sherman Act.

Whatever its technical standing may be under this law, a labor union is not in any fair sense a trust. A trust represents an attempt to get the control of a material commodity into a few hands for the profit of the few. A labor combination deals, not with material things, but with the labor of its members; it aims, not to confine its benefits to a few, but to bestow them on every member of the trade. As it is, the trusts go free; and, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, organized labor—the most genuinely popular body in existence—is apparently deprived of

its main power to act, through the recrudescence of this antique law of conspiracy against business, put back upon the statute books of the United States.

HAS SUPREME COURT OUTLAWED UNIONISM?

The 'decision of the Supreme Court in the Danbury Hatters' case last winter was one of the most serious shocks sustained by organized labor in recent years. This was not only, or mainly, because it forbade boycotting; but because, apparently, it held all the most vital powers of labor organizations to be in restraint of interstate commerce, and so illegal, punishable by imprisonment and heavy fine, and by triple damages to the person held to be injured.

The trade agreement between the union and its employers we believe to be the keystone of peace in the industrial world today. It is the final and tangible result of the collective bargaining which is one of the chief reasons for the existence of unions. The Supreme Court, in giving its decision in the Danbury case, quoted approvingly as a part of the decision the plaintiff's representations. In the course of these it says, among other things:

"The defendants were engaged in a combined scheme and effort to force all manufacturers of fur hats in the United States to unionize their shops, with the intent thereby to control the employment of labor in and the operation of said factories, and to subject the same to the direction and control of persons, other than the owners of the same, in a manner extremely onerous and distasteful to such owners. * * * The conspiracy or combination was so far progressed that out of eighty-two manufacturers of this country engaged in the production of fur hats, seventy had accepted the terms."

In another place, the decision, still quoting the plaintiff's representations, describes the illegal conspiracy as follows:

"To cause, by means of threats and coercion, and without warning or information to the plaintiffs, the concerted and simultaneous withdrawal of all the makers and finishers of hats then working for them, who are not members of their said combination, the United Hatters of North America, as well as those who were such members, and thereby cripple the operation of the plaintiffs' factory, and prevent the plaintiffs from filling a large number of orders then on hand."

These sections of the decision do not relate to boycotting; they relate to collective bargaining and to striking. The first one makes the existence of trade agreement—the chief instrument in industrial peace—a leading proof of conspiracy. What does this mean if it does not mean that any refusal to labor in pursuance of an attempt to secure a trade agreement with an employer is now a restraint of trade under this act? Ap-

parently our opponents believe this, for since this decision some seventy workmen have been indicted under this act for striking in New Orleans. At the present time, under these conspiracy laws, labor organizations seem to be deprived of the chief reasons for their existence.

LABOR'S DEMANDS: FREEDOM FROM CONSPIRACY LAWS.

"What does organized labor want?" you ask. It wants freedom from prosecution under these effete conspiracy laws coined under the conditions of other centuries and totally unapplicable to the present time. It asks in the first place that the Sherman anti-trust law be changed so that under it the activities of labor unions shall not be prohibited. Half a dozen states which have anti-trust laws specifically exempt labor organizations from their operations. There is no reason why the United States, if it still continues the valueless Sherman law, should not do so.

In the second place, the American Federation of Labor asks for the establishment of the principle, once and for all, that no man can be prosecuted for conspiracy in a labor dispute, when the act for which he is prosecuted is not unlawful when committed by an individual. This principle we ask to be enacted into law, by the Federal Congress, by means of the so-called Pearce bill. The measure provides further that no injunction may be issued in labor disputes except to protect property from irreparable damages. It specifies that for the purpose of the bill, there shall be no property right either in the labor of any other person or in his custom.

In asking this legislation we ask nothing but our rights, and nothing that interferes with the legitimate rights of others. The employer will enjoy, as now, the only practical protection he can have for his property, the protection of the authorities in enforcing the law, criminal or civil. If there is rioting or assault or violence of any kind, the offenders will be punished for their offenses, as they are now. If the dealer is libelled in the boycott, he will invoke the protection of the law. The employer will lose absolutely nothing but the recognition of the right, which he never really had, or should have, in a free country—the property right of one man in the labor or custom of another. English laborers are protected thoroughly in this respect. The act of 1876 which I have quoted stopped the prosecution for criminal conspiracy in England. It was rounded out by the act of 1906, which makes civil action for conspiracy impossible, when the act committed is not unlawful when committed by an individual. Organized labor in England can strike, boycott, and exercise every right of collective bargaining, with-

out interference by the old conspiracy law. American workmen must have the same rights.

Terrible pictures are drawn of the conditions which would result if labor were given a free hand to strike and boycott. They are not true. The common representation of the wanton and cruel use of these two instruments by labor is both false and silly—as only a moment's thought would show. Who suffers most from a strike? Certainly the laborers out of work. And the boycott comes only as a part of the strike. Labor's weapons are in no sense weapons of aggression; they are nothing more than purely passive resistance. Labor cannot attack; the worst it can do is to refuse to deal with its enemies—to refuse to sell its labor or to buy their goods from them. The very use of these weapons is a desperate resort for the laborer; they are employed only under great provocation—as the history of every really strong union will show. But they are absolutely the only weapons labor has, and they must be preserved intact, if the laborer is to hope for any fair share of the wealth which he produces; if he is to hope for any economic freedom at all. A labor union is worthless if you take its only weapons away from it; it may as well disband at once. But without active labor organizations, the laboring class of this country would be absolutely helpless against the present aggregations of capital which employ it. With all their weapons, organized laborers are none the stronger in this fight.

Organized labor in America has been pressed hard in the last year. It must defend itself and is prepared to do so. I have personally kept away from party politics—in spite of many inducements to enter it. But as head of the two million workmen of the Federation of Labor, I have been compelled to make our demands for recognition on the national political parties. The Republican convention repulsed us; the Democrats made us liberal concessions. I have never made the slightest attempt to dictate the vote of the membership of the Federation of Labor. But I believe that in the coming election the organized workmen of the United States will remember their friends and their enemies when they come to vote.

But whatever may happen in this election or in the coming Congress, the progress of organized labor will not be checked. It includes today at least twenty-five per cent of the laborers of the United States, outside of the classes of farm laborers and clerks who do not lend themselves readily to organization. The working men constitute the vast majority of people in the world; gradually they will become fully organized; gradually they will become economically educated

by the great educative force of labor organizations, and finally they will take over the power of government. I am not a socialist; I believe that economic doctrine to be thoroughly unsound. Personally I have never proclaimed any exact theory as to the development which will at last make the working people the most potent factor in the government of this country. But I am sure that this will

come. In the meantime, it is every man's duty—and my own life work—to see that, year after year, the working men secure a greater and greater freedom; a larger proportion of the product of machinery and his own labor; shorter hours, better conditions of work and living, and a completer and happier life. It is my work to make tomorrow a better day for the laboring class.—McClure's.

FACTS ABOUT LONDON.

In London county proper there are 35,000 people born in Wales, 56,000 natives of Scotland and 60,000 of Ireland. There are 40,000 natives of Russia and Poland, 27,000 of Germany, 11,000 of France, 10,000 of Italy, 6,000 of Austria, 4,000 of Switzerland, 4,000 of Holland and upward of 6,000 natives of the United States.

To convey Londoners from place to place, and their goods and their messages an army of 250,000 men and women is employed.

There are 16,000 empty houses in London. In Kensington alone—one of the lowest rated boroughs—the loss to the rates on empty houses for the last year amounted to more than £51,000. Yet on a given night more than 2,400 people were counted sleeping out or trudging the streets apparently homeless.

The total rental of London land and houses is £50,000,000 a year; £20,000,000 of this is the rental value of the site—consisting largely of Thames-side marshland. In addition to rental value there are the rates to be considered, amounting to about £14,000,000, apart from water. So that the cost of living in London is £64,000,000. The salable value of the property at the present day would be more than £750,000,000. Thirty-five years ago it would have been less than half this amount. So that London increases in value at the rate of £12,000,000 a year.

In the City of London alone the ratable value in 1801 was £760 per acre per annum. Today it is about £8,000 per acre per annum.

Property worth £20,000,000 is administered by the city companies. Their income at present is about £1,000,000 a year.

The pauper class that seeks relief in London in a year numbers 430,000 people, or one in eleven of the population. One hundred and twenty thousand children are sent hungry to school.

More than 16,000 children die annually under the age of one year. Broadly speaking, half the children of workingmen die before they reach five years of

age, largely on account of impure milk. More than 300 people are run over and killed in London in a year. Thirty thousand vehicles pass the Marble Arch in twelve hours. There are 3,500 blind people in London and 2,000 deaf and dumb. There are 10,000 soldiers and 16,000 policemen; 220,000,000 gallons of water are supplied daily in London. Nearly 3,000 Londoners are convicted of crime in a year and punished, at assizes and quarter-sessions; 31,000 people leave London in a year for places outside Europe, 3,000 going to the United States and 12,000 to Australia and New Zealand.—London Express.

PASSING OF THE FRENCH.

Seaman's Journal.

With every year the unemotional logic of statistical figures seems to show that the French race is really passing—slowly, to be sure, but none the less actually. The population of France, whose 30,000,000 formed the most numerous national monolingual group in Europe at the opening of the last century, has increased only 26 per cent during the past hundred years, as against England's 350 per cent, and America's 1600 per cent.

The total population of France is now 38,350,788. The female sex exceeds the male in number, the figures being, respectively, 19,533,899 and 18,816,889. On the other hand, an excess in the number of the unmarried is shown on the masculine side, the respective figures being 9,917,178 and 9,114,356. There are 2,384,987 widows and divorced women, as against 1,005,884 widowers and divorced men.

The number of French families, according to Harper's Weekly, is 9,781,117, of which 1,314,773 are without children; 2,249,337 have but one child; 2,018,665 have two; 1,246,264 have three; 748,841 have four; 429,799 have five; 248,159 have six; 138,769 have seven; 71,841 have eight, and 33,917 have nine children. These figures continue to represent, in a rapidly decreasing proportion, the number of families having a large number of children.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Buffalo No. 45.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Copy of resolutions presented to the widow, Mrs. J. Leonard, on the death of her husband and our late brother, John J. Leonard:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this earth your beloved husband and our brother.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 45, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply deplore your loss and extend to you and your family our sincere sympathy in your sad bereavement and pray that God will give you strength and comfort to bear the affliction. We also commend you to Him who doeth all things well.

Yours in sympathy,

J. MARRION,
F. DEVLIN,
A. CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

Winnipeg No. 186.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

On Friday night last, Nov. 6, Locals Nos. 166 and 435 held their annual smoker in trades hall. Judging by the talent and the large crowd present, it is easy to see that this annual event is now being recognized as the event of the season in "smokers" in this city.

President Bartlett, on behalf of the Trades and Labor Council, presented the three silver cups which the boys won on Labor Day for base ball, second grand aggregate for points and last but not least, the "tug of war" cup, which becomes the property of No. 435, they having won it three years in succession. One defeat in five years is their splendid record. There was no holding of Captain Ritchie that night. Bro. Tommy Woodman once again acted as chairman and right well did he perform his duties.

Songs were given by Messrs. O'Neill, W. Proven, Jas. Brown, Jackson, Whalen, Morley, Heiney, Blake, Durant, and Burton; song and recitation, T. Perrin; duet, Williams and Gowland; bone solos, R. Acres; card tricks, E. Ford; gramophone selections, J. Mills; piano forte selections, H. H. Pickering.

From such an array of talent it is kind of hard to single any one out for special

mention, but Jas. Brown so caught on that nothing less than one-half dozen songs would satisfy the boys.

The committee—Messrs. Bloomer, McBride, Elgar, Ritchie, Barber, Atkins, McCumber, Woodman, Earl and Hessel—left nothing to be desired in the refreshment line. The best ever was the unanimous opinion of all present. Auld Lang Syne brought this successful venture to a close, and the boys returned home in the wee sma' hours. Ticket No. 231 won the gold piece.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE H. IRWIN,
Press Secretary.

San Jose No. 250.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Despite the fact that we have just passed through a panic, work still keeps up. The inside man and his brother lineman have all they can do and future prospects are that this will continue. The past month has been a rush one and the United Gas and Electric are behind with many orders. We look forward shortly to considerable street railroad work, as the Southern Pacific has purchased the Santa Clara street railroad, and this line has many miles of uncompleted reconstruction as well as proposed new work.

The State Federation of Labor held its convention here during the past week and locals were represented from all over the coast.

Bro. George Moore, who is well and popularly known throughout the Brotherhood is about to become a benedict. We all unite in wishing George a happy voyage over the sea of matrimony and trust that he and his happy bride will encounter no rocks or stormy passage.

Rumor has it that we are to have a new power company. We wish it welcome; the more the merrier. The first of the month a change was made in city electrician; Bro. John Guilbert, who had held the position for the past six years, was dismissed, and Bro. Frank Spencer appointed. The change was made for political reasons.

Bro. Clover, who was for many years connected with the Century Electric company of this city, has been appointed coast agent of the Newgard Bros' Electric Co., of Chicago.

Bro. Joe Worthington still holds the situation as municipal electrician and engineer of Santa Clara, with Bro. Emmett Graham as his assistant. They are booming things electrically in the little city at the other end of the Alameda.

Bro. Mike Hoey, who was our delegate to the convention, has returned and has many tales to tell of his experiences as well as new ideas for the local Brotherhood. Bro. Hoey makes an able representative.

Fred Hansen, Shorty Rind and Skinny Pfiffenburgher were the visitors who passed through here in the past month.

CHAS. H. HARRISON.

Chicago No. 381.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

To all Locals, Greeting:

Are you, brothers, aware of the fact that the I. B. E. W. at their last convention adopted a label, and that said label can be gotten at the General Office for nothing? If you are, why don't you get them and use them on all your work? How often have you passed a good sized job and stopped and wondered if the work was being done by members of the Brotherhood or by skates. If the label was pasted on the back of the switch board or in the cut-out box, it would not take long to find out that the job was all O. K. On the other hand, you could notify your Business Agent that such and such a job has no label and thus assist him and save a lot of unnecessary running around for him, and expense for your local. Do not be afraid to use the label on any class of work you may do.

This also applies to Fixture Hangers and Assemblers. If you get any fixtures ready to ship to another city, be sure and paste the label in the canopy, and the brother who receives the fixtures to hang will know at once that Brotherhood members assembled them and that the job has been a union job all the way through. This will help Locals in cities where they do not control the inside work, such as No. 419 of New York City. Every one in the fixture business knows that when they lose the assembling of fixtures that they lose two-thirds of their work. Here in Chicago we have always controlled both the assembling and hanging of all fixtures and always will. We will fight to the last before we will give up that part of the work, and with good use of the label and the brothers throughout the country refusing to hang any fixtures that do not have the label, we will soon bring these other cities into line and get all our work, which it is only just we should have. Instead of boys and girls assembling our work, the members of the I. B. E. W. will be doing it. *So much for our label.* But remember one thing,

brothers, guard those labels as you do your working card. Don't let them get into the hands of non-union men, and, above all, order the label at once and start the good work along.

I would like to say just one thing more, brothers. Do you, on the night of your Local's meeting, come prepared to do business and help your officers carry on the Local's business, or do you think it is a jollification meeting and come about half drunk, and get on the floor so much that you delay the meeting so that there is no good done. I trust you are not the latter; that is why today our Brotherhood is in such a state. There are very many members who meet in the saloon for about an hour before every meeting, and when the meeting opens they are hardly fit to associate with the good members who come to do business and do it as it ought to be done, for no man, even though only one-third intoxicated, can talk intelligently on any subject up for discussion. All he can do is to ridicule every good member and tell what he has done for the Local, when, if sifted down, it amounts to nothing, only the usual hot air. It is that kind who have caused all the trouble in our Brotherhood, the same as in their own Locals, and I say again, brothers, drink all you want after the meeting is over, but have a clear head during the meetings, so that you can vote and talk as you should, and help your officers do their duties.

Best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT C. KULP,
Recording Secretary.

Ardmore No. 406.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As you have not heard from Local No. 406 for some time, will endeavor to give some news of this part of the country. Work is very good around here, as all brothers are working.

The light company have done considerable work and have installed more machinery, as they now have the contract to pump the sparkling water from the lake to the city. The entire construction was under the supervision of Buck Parker, and it goes without saying it was a union job.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Jim Jordan; Vice President, Jim Britton; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, LaMont Byers; Recording Secretary, Paul Phillips; Inspector, Frank Vaden; Foreman, Bert Parker; Press Secretary, O. B. Douglas; Trustee, 18 months, John A. Ball; Delegates to U. T. and L. C., John A. Ball, Bert Parker, A. A. Holcomb, O. B. Douglas.

As I have been out of the city for some time, certainly miss the meetings, and boys keep up the good work and come out to meetings regularly.

Wishing you all success, I will ring off as the wire chief wants to test No. 17.

Yours fraternally,

O. B. DOUGLAS,
Press Secretary.

Pasadena No. 418.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 418 is still doing business at the same old stand. New members coming in and the future looking as bright as may be expected.

Every one is working at present, but it is not expected to last long, as the Municipal Light has only got a temporary bunch working for them and we are expecting a lay-off at any time. The Sunset and Home companies have an extra wagon each at work, but we don't know how long it will last.

Politics is the all-absorbing question in this section of the country at the present time, and it is hoped that the union men (and not only the union men, but all working men) will wake up, look the situation in the face and when they go to the polls vote for the men who represent the working men's interests.

The union men of this country are not looking for any special favors, but we do expect what is justly due us, and we will never get it by putting men in office who are known to be antagonistic to organized labor. Now is the time for organized labor to make itself felt. We have been defied to do our worst and let us wake up and show these people that organized labor has some influence.

There is an old hoary-headed gent here in Southern California who has political aspirations for an office in Washington, but there are a whole lot of working people in this country whom he has not consulted in the matter and as a consequence he is going to receive a severe jolt in the not far future that he will not forget for many a long day, and I don't think it will take much brain work to figure out who he is either.

Well, brothers, I think I have spouted off enough for this time, so will close with hearty good wishes to our cause.

Fraternally,

L. H. PRESTON,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Don't forget to close the switch.

Fall River No. 437.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, here we are again and on the winning side, for we are making fine progress, and it seems to be just at the right time, for business is picking up

pretty good, and we are on a good standing and will soon be open for business on the outside, as most of our past business has been in the local.

The officers are still carrying on the good work and getting down to their jobs in fine shape.

We also elected a committee of three and two alternates to attend the meetings of the Central Labor Union and are looking for results soon.

And now everybody hold their breath, for we are going to run a ball pretty soon and no doubt it will be a regular sparkle, for the boys are very popular with the girls.

Our last move was to open a permanent room where our boys can drop in and toast their shins at any old time and say, "Let it snow; who cares?" and all say it will be just the thing the doctor ordered.

We are still hot on the trail of a few who are a little backward in coming forward, but never say die, for it is a good thing and its got to win out a lot of them in Fall River you can bet.

And now farewell, for I can hear mother calling, but keep your eye on us, for we'll be good. So with best of luck to the I. B. E. W.,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK D. BRAND,
Press Secretary.

Oklahoma City No. 456.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I will send a few lines in the interest of No. 456 to let the Brotherhood know we are progressing fine here. We have a large membership here now and also have a good attendance on meeting night. Our worthy brother, W. M. Smith, has returned from St. Louis and we feel that we were well represented there, for we know that he never overlooks a bet when our interests are at stake. We have taken back some of our old members that for different reasons have been missing for some time. We are glad to welcome you back, brothers, H. E. Brown and Joe Collins, for it is the old heads that we need on meeting nights.

We have not got the best of conditions here for work is not plentiful and we could not advise any one to come this way now.

Our worthy brother, F. E. Cross, is looking after our interests at the Central Trades Council and they are giving us all their assistance possible.

Bro. S. R. Flories has been sent to the State Federation of Labor to represent No. 456.

We have just about as determined a little bunch of fixers here as you will meet any place you go, so if you do come this way you had better have the goods

or you will never land a job in this town. We have had a number of floating brothers here of late and they help swell the attendance at meetings.

Hoping this will find all old members of No. 456 in good health and prospering, I will close, with all best wishes to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. BROCEUS,
Press Secretary.

San Bernardino No. 477.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, I guess I had better get busy and scratch a line this month, as I let last month slip by without a letter, but it could not be helped, as your humble servant had the nerve to take unto himself an affinity and was so busily engrossed in his happiness he forgot, but times are just as punk as ever, with one or two exceptions. The Home now work three line-men; can't say how long it will last. The Sunset have their new building finished and must be about ready to do some work. They have a fine building and in a good location, and we hope they will put in a plant to match it, which is anticipated, I believe.

The Home have changed management recently and I understand they intend to raise a little funds to improve their plants, as one or two of them need a little.

Well, we let Labor Day slip by without doing anything. I am sorry to say no one seemed to want to celebrate. The Carpenters had a picnic at the spring and all union men who wanted to could attend.

Well, I am busy now, so hoping for better times, I am,

Fraternally yours,

O. P., Press Secretary.

San Bernardino No. 477.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Same old thing in No. 477 with a few changes.

Since the election of Taft, the Home Telephone company have hired one new lineman and a ground man or two, making three linemen in all, and they are expecting to do some rebuilding in the near future.

The Sunset company have a small bunch of men engaged in putting up cable boxes and putting in underground cable, otherwise there is nothing stirring.

We initiated two or three new candidates into 477 in the past month, which shows we are doing something for the I. B. E. W.

The carpenters here in town, with Redlands and Riverside, are trying to get the different trades unions to go into a build-

ing trades council, which they claim is to keep all non-union men off of all fair work. They will meet in the three different towns alternately and the expense, I suppose, will be borne by the different local unions. Local 477 had not decided fully at our last meeting what steps they will take in the matter, but I would like to see it carry, because it will be a good thing if conducted right.

Well, I will hang up now and give the next fellow a chance. Wishing the I. B. E. W. all success, I remain,

Fraternally,

O. P., P. S.

Tulsa No. 584.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

If there is room in your journal, I would love to say a word to the Brotherhood at large.

It looks like there is some party or brother that is discriminating against the Brotherhood, and with this friction on it don't look to me like the brother has given the matter a bit of study or part of the locals have lost their constitutions, for there is no fair-minded man going to have anything to do with a convention that has been illegally called and then turn around and send per capita tax to an illegal G. S.

Now I do not know this Bro. Murphy, but one thing I do know, that the convention that elected him G. S. is not according to the Constitution. This L. U. has never been legally notified that there has been a convention called legally, and if there is to be a convention we want a delegate to be there and we will assure you that he will be a real live one and also know the Constitution. Now, brothers, from an outside view of this trouble one would naturally have a number of opinions as to the cause of all of this disruption. It may even be possible there is one of them petty friction raisers paid by some corporation stole into the bounds of our Brotherhood. There are many other ways and means of this coming to all this. I want to ask the Brotherhood if a circular letter was sent around without a seal or a notary public seal, stating that there had been a convention called and held here in Oklahoma and that Bro. Gill was our G. S., would there be many L. U.'s send in per capita and recognize him as such?

Yours fraternally,

J. A. NORRIS,
No. 2 Fire Station.

Stockton No. 591.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is about time for the next WORKER I take pleasure to drop a few lines for Local No. 591 and all traveling brothers.

Any brother traveling this way and hat drops off at the station will be given a helping hand, though he must show the green goods.

Most all the boys are working, though things are a little quiet.

Local No. 591 is growing and in fine condition, and all brothers try to live up to their obligation.

On Nov. 16 Vice President Chas. McConaughy was present and addressed Local No. 591 on many important issues for the welfare of our Brotherhood, and thank him for his attendance in behalf of Local No. 591.

As there is a short on the line, will cut its lead out. With best wishes to all sister Locals at large.

Fraternally,

F. C. BOHN,
Press Secretary.

Stockton No. 591.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We had quite a jolly time in our little Local of narrow backs last meeting night.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8 OF THE 2D DISTRICT.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5, 1908.

EXPENSES.

May 3—

Adam Koch, hall rent for May 3.	\$ 2 50
One ledger, 1 minute and one-warrant book	3 15
Fred J. Ringley, printing 8 page and cover by-laws.	10 00
Fred J. Ringley, printing 100 obligation cards	1 00
Fred J. Ringley, printing 100 4-page representation	2 25
Fred J. Ringley, printing 500 No. 10 white envelopes.	2 00
Fred Daniels, for tickets.	2 00
Wm. M. Hickley, on Audit Committee	2 00
Fred Daniels, on Audit Committee	2 00
Jos. M. Hogan, on Audit Committee	2 00
Edw. J. Hayes, Secretary, salary and postage	3 43

June 1—

Adam Koch, hall rent June 1.	2 50
Fred J. Ringley, printing cards	
M. J. Healy	2 00
Edw. J. Hayes, Secretary, salary and postage	3 10

July 6—

Adam Koch, hall rent July 6.	2 50
Edw. J. Hayes, Secretary, salary	3 00
Wm. M. Hickey, two meetings on investigating committee	5 00
T. J. Carmody, two meetings on investigating committee	5 00
M. J. Healy, two meetings on investigating committee	5 00

Aug. 3—

Adam Koch, hall rent for August	2 50
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We treated the linemen, L. U. No. 207, to a smoke, and they are talking about it yet. We had plenty to eat, drink and smoke, and we spent the evening singing and telling stories.

I would like to mention that Bro. John Shire of No. 207, who was present, is nominated for vice president of this district, and the nomination was unanimously endorsed by No. 591, and we would like to see him get the support of the brothers, as he is one of the whitest men that ever wore hooks.

One of our brothers, C. W. Burchett, is treasurer for one of the local theatres, and treated the union to a theatre party Nov. 10. Wives and sweethearts were invited and we had a jolly good time.

Work is rather quiet here at present, but our little local is prosperous. We have a full attendance at each meeting and no members in arrears who are in town.

H. G. HECKER,
Press Secretary.

Edw. J. Hayes, Secretary, salary and postage	3 87
Adam Koch, hall rent for special meeting July 17	2 50

Sept. 4—

Adam Koch, hall rent Aug. 13-16, Sept. 4.	7 50
Edw. J. Hayes, Secretary, salary and postage	4 63

Total expenses	\$81 43
Total amount in bank May 3.	\$94 93
Total expenses from May 3 to Sept. 4	81 43
Total receipts	
Total amount in bank Sept. 5.	13 50

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. NICHOLS,
WM. J. O'LEARY,
WM. A. SCHULZE,

Audit Committee Dist. Council No. 8, 2d Dist.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1908.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS,
Grand Secretary,
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Your letter of the 19th inst. relative to the communications which passed between this office and J. W. Murphy and J. J. Reid, just received, and I assure you that you need have no fear of this department granting any recognition whatever to the representatives of any convention not legally authorized by their internationals.

With best wishes I beg to remain,
Truly yours,

JAMES KIRBY,
Pres. Building Trades Dept., A. F. of L.

CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Alabama Birmingham 136 Birmingham 227 Mobile 334 Mobile 345 Montgomery 363 Sheffield 378	Georgia Atlanta 84 Savannah 88 Idaho Boise City 291 Pocatello 449 Indiana Anderson 147 Brazil 324 Connersville 590 Crown Point 622 Elkhart 157 Evansville 46 Evansville 604 Fort Wayne 305 Hammond 280 Hammond 571 Indianapolis 10 Indianapolis 481 Logansport 209 Lafayette 222 Marion 153 New Albany 236 Peru 347 South Bend 142 Terre Haute 125 Terre Haute 279 Vincennes 243 Washington 371	Wichita 598 Independence 611 Kentucky Lexington 183 Louisville 112 Louisville 369 Owensboro 216 Mayfield 608 Paducah 177 Louisiana New Orleans 4 New Orleans 130 New Orleans 576 Shreveport 194 Maine Millinocket 471 Portland 399 Rumford Falls 518 Maryland Annapolis 448 Baltimore 27 Baltimore 28 Baltimore 46 Baltimore 515 Cumberland 307	Montana Anaconda 200 Billings 532 Butte 65 Butte 623 Great Falls 122 Helena 185 Lewistown 550 Missoula 408 Nebraska Beatrice 582 Fremont 587 Hastings 206 Lincoln 265 Nebraska City 586 Omaha 22 Omaha 162 Nevada Ely 549 Goldfield 450 Reno 401 Tonopah 361 Virginia City 613 New Hampshire Berlin 585 Portsmouth 426 New Jersey Atlantic City 210 Camden 299 Hackensack 422 Jersey City 15 Jersey City 164 Long Branch 331 Morristown 581 Newark 52 Newark 87 Newark 190 Newark 567 Paterson 102 Perth Amboy 358 Plainfield 262 Trenton 29	Schenectady 565 Schenectady 536 Staten Island 497 Syracuse 43 Syracuse 79 Syracuse 516 Troy 352 Utica 42 Utica 181 Watertown 421 Yonkers 501 White Plains 505 Newark 508 North Carolina Salisbury 438 Wilmington 123 North Dakota Fargo 285 Minot 624 Ohio Akron 11 Ashtabula 143 Canton 178 Chillicothe 248 Cincinnati 101 Cincinnati 212 Cleveland 38 Cleveland 39 Cleveland 468 Columbus 54 Columbus 600 Dayton 118 Dayton 241 E. Liverpool 93 Findlay 298 Lima 32 Lorain 231 Mt. Vernon 97 Newark 172 Portsmouth 575 Springfield 204 Steubenville 246 Toledo 8 Toledo 245 Warren 411 Youngstown 62 Youngstown 64 Zanesville 160
Arizona Globe 579 Douglas 434 Tucson 570 Arkansas Little Rock 126 Fort Smith 346 Pine Bluffs 251 California Bakersfield 423 Chico 542 Fresno 169 Los Angeles 61 Los Angeles 116 Los Angeles 370 Monterey 545 Oakland 595 Oakland 283 Pasadena 413 Pasadena 560 Richmond 476 Sacramento 36 Sacramento 340 San Bernardino 477 San Diego 465 San Francisco 13 San Francisco 404 San Francisco 537 San Jose 250 San Rafael 614 San Mateo 617 Santa Barbara 451 Santa Cruz 526 Santa Rosa 594 Stockton 207 Stockton 581 Vallejo 180 Los Angeles 489	Illinois Alton 128 Aurora 149 Belleville 50 Belvedere 466 Breeze 615 Centralia 616 Chicago 9 Chicago 49 Chicago 134 Chicago 282 Chicago 376 Chicago 381 Chicago 538 Danville 538 Decatur 242 E. St. Louis 309 Elgin 117 Freeport 387 Granite City 367 Galesburg 184 Joliet 176 Kankakee 362 Kewanee 94 LaSalle 321 Pana 605 Peoria 34 Quincy 67 Rockford 196 Rock Island 109 Springfield 193 Springfield 427 Streator 236 Champaign 492 Chicago Heights 506	Massachusetts Boston 30 Boston 103 Boston 104 Boston 396 Brockton 223 Lawrence 385 Fall River 437 Lowell 588 Lynn 377 Lynn 324 New Bedford 22 Pittsfield 261 Quincy 189 Salem 259 Springfield 7 Springfield 566 Worcester 96 Michigan Alpena 569 Ann Arbor 171 Battle Creek 445 Bay City 150 Detroit 17 Detroit 18 Detroit 553 Detroit 607 Grand Rapids 75 Grand Rapids 231 Jackson 205 Lansing 352 Marquette 407 Saginaw 145 Traverse City 131 Muskegon 275	New Mexico Albuquerque 306 New York Albany 137 Auburn 300 Auburn 394 Binghamton 325 Brooklyn 522 Buffalo 41 Buffalo 45 Cortland 459 Dunkirk 593 Elmira 139 Glens Falls 389 Hornell 92 Ithaca 409 Jamestown 106 Kingston 277 New Rochelle 127 New York 20 New York 270 New York 368 New York 419 New York 534 New York 603 Niagara Falls 58 Oswego 328 Ossining 555 Plattsburg 417 Poughkeepsie 296 Rochester 44 Rochester 86 Rochester 284 Schenectady 85 Schenectady 110 Schenectady 140 Schenectady 247 Schenectady 254 Schenectady 267	Pennsylvania Allentown 366 Connelville 326 Easton 91 E. M. Chunk 244 Erie 56 Greensburg 379 Harrisburg 53 Lancaster 71 New Brighton 342 New Castle 33 Philadelphia 98 Philadelphia 287 Philadelphia 21 Pittsburgh 5 Pittsburgh 14 Pittsburgh 319 Pottsville 602
Colorado Boulder 578 Colorado Springs 233 Cripple Crk. 70 Denver 68 Denver 111 Pueblo 12 Silverton 475 Trinidad 559 Connecticut Bridgeport 521 Danbury 195 Hartford 37 New Haven 90 Stamford 310 New London 543 Norwich 343 Delaware Wilmington 313 District of Columbia Washington 26 Washington 148 Florida Jacksonville 100 Tampa 108 Pensacola 462	Iowa Burlington 525 Boone 372 Cedar Rapids 253 Clinton 273 Davenport 273 Des Moines 55 Dubuque 193 Fort Dodge 554 Iowa City 599 Keokuk 420 Marshalltown 610 Mason City 170 Ottumwa 173 Sioux City 47 Waterloo 285 Kansas Atchison 19 Topeka 225 Wichita 144	Missouri Fulton 365 Hannibal 350 Joplin 95 Kansas City 124 Kansas City 592 Kansas City 330 Kansas City 356 St. Joseph 40 St. Louis 1 St. Louis 2 Sedalia 266 Springfield 335	Schenectady 565 Schenectady 536 Staten Island 497 Syracuse 43 Syracuse 79 Syracuse 516 Troy 352 Utica 42 Utica 181 Watertown 421 Yonkers 501 White Plains 505 Newark 508 North Carolina Salisbury 438 Wilmington 123 North Dakota Fargo 285 Minot 624 Ohio Akron 11 Ashtabula 143 Canton 178 Chillicothe 248 Cincinnati 101 Cincinnati 212 Cleveland 38 Cleveland 39 Cleveland 468 Columbus 54 Columbus 600 Dayton 118 Dayton 241 E. Liverpool 93 Findlay 298 Lima 32 Lorain 231 Mt. Vernon 97 Newark 172 Portsmouth 575 Springfield 204 Steubenville 246 Toledo 8 Toledo 245 Warren 411 Youngstown 62 Youngstown 64 Zanesville 160	Oklahoma El Reno 563 Enid 533 Guthrie 364 Oklahoma 456 Oklahoma 155 Shawnee 48 S. McAllister 220 Ardmore 406 Chickasaw 460 Tulsa 584 Oregon Astoria 517 Portland 125 Portland 317 Salem 512 Pennsylvania Allentown 366 Connelville 326 Easton 91 E. M. Chunk 244 Erie 56 Greensburg 379 Harrisburg 53 Lancaster 71 New Brighton 342 New Castle 33 Philadelphia 98 Philadelphia 287 Philadelphia 21 Pittsburgh 5 Pittsburgh 14 Pittsburgh 319 Pottsville 602

CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS—Con't.

Pennsylvania (Con't.)	Memphis192 Memphis474 Jackson511	Vermont Barre400	Wisconsin Ashland255 Appleton201 Beloit311 Green Bay...158 Grand Rapids440 La Crosse...135 Madison159 Marinette274 Milwaukee83 Milwaukee494 Milwaukee528 Milwaukee530 Oshkosh187 Racine430 Sheboygan620 Superior276 Kenosha562 Wausau341	British Columbia Grand Forks...612 Vancouver ...213 Victoria230 Phoenix524 Nelson618 Vancouver ...621
Wilkesbarre .491 Oil City.....496 Scranton81 Sharon218 Tamaqua558 Uniontown ..161 Wilkesbarre 163 Williamsport239 York469 Washington .509	Texas Austin520 Beaumont221 Beaumont308 Dallas69 Dennison338 El Paso.....583 Fort Worth..156 Greenville304 Houston66 Palestine383 San Antonio..60 Waco72 Wichita Falls596 Eagle Pass...51 Sherman272 Galveston527 Paris320 Amarillo619	Virginia Lynchburg .113 Norfolk80 Roanoke425	Wyoming Cheyenne415	Manitoba Winnipeg166 Winnipeg435
Rhode Island Providence ..99 Providence ..258 Newport268	Utah Ogden316 Salt Lake City57 Salt Lake City354	Washington Aberdeen458 Bremerton ...574 Bellingham .314 Everett191 Olympia580 Seattle77 Seattle202 Seattle217 Spokane73 Spokane609 Tacoma76 Tacoma483 North Yakima523 Walla Walla.556	Canada Alberta Edmonton ...544 Calgary348	Nova Scotia Halifax625
South Carolina Columbia382 Georgetown .89	West Virginia Charleston .256 Huntington .606 Wheeling141 Wheeling142	Ontario Ft. William.339 Hamilton105 Toronto114 Toronto353 London120 Ottawa540	Quebec Montreal463 Saskatchewan Regina572 Saskatoon ...589 Moose Jaw...568	
South Dakota Lead577 Sioux Falls..360	Tennessee Chattanooga 467 Knoxville318			

DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

President.

District Council No. 1—Chas. E. P. Taylor
147 Ridgewood Ave., Newark, N. J.
District Council No. 2—J. J. McLaughlin,
39 White St., E. Boston, Mass.
District Council No. 3—W. J. Gillen, Jr.,
Box 3223, Philadelphia, Pa.
District Council No. 4—Thos. J. Cleary,
District Council No. 5—L. L. Donnelly,
808 First North St., Syracuse, N. Y.
District Council No. 6—Oliver Myers,
1022 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, Ohio.
District Council No. 7—J. A. Groves,
416 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
District Council No. 8—J. A. Monjeau,
136 Spruce St., Toronto, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Raymond Clark,
774 E. 19th St., Paterson, N. J.
M. T. Joyce,
117 Howard Ave., Boston, Mass.
J. W. Cumfer,
404 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.
J. K. Packard,
Lock Box 425, Elmira, N. Y.
F. W. Stubenvoll,
61 Moore Place, Detroit, Mich.
P. T. McDonald,
224 S. Prospect St., Connelville, Pa.
J. L. McBride,
390 Beverly, Winnipeg, Man.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ia. and Neb.—James Fitzgerald,
1924 Lyner Ave., Des Moines, Ia.
St. L.—Harry Meyers,
928 N. 17th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Cook Co.—Martin Healy,
470 Dickens Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ill. and Ind.—M. McNealy,
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Centennial—C. E. Dickerson,
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